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Class _____

Book _____

1638

FOUNDERS' DAY

1888

New Haven, Conn.



PROCEEDINGS
IN COMMEMORATION

OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE

Town of New Haven



APRIL 25TH, 1888.



A granite tablet, a cut of which is printed above, was inserted by order of the committee in the west wall of the brick store at the corner of College and George streets.

The oak tree, beneath whose shade the first public Christian worship in New Haven was observed, is said by tradition to have stood about twenty feet north of George street and forty-five feet east of College street.



PREFATORY NOTE.

The first steps towards the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of New Haven were taken at a special town meeting held in Loomis' Temple of Music, December 22d, 1887, previous notice in legal form having been given. At this meeting the following votes were passed :

Voted, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the town for the purpose of properly celebrating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town of New Haven, if in the judgment of the Board of Selectmen they should deem it best ; provided that the Selectmen enquire into the legality of expending such sum.

Voted, That said sum be expended at the discretion of the Selectmen, and that said celebration should be of a civic and historical, rather than of a military character.

In accordance with this action, a public hearing of citizens interested in the celebration was held February 1st, 1888, in response to an invitation published by the selectmen in the daily papers. At a second hearing, held February 24th, those present voted to appoint the following committee to co-operate with the selectmen in managing the celebration :

From the Selectmen—JAMES REYNOLDS, GEORGE M. WHITE.

From the Chamber of Commerce—HENRY G. LEWIS, HENRY S. DAWSON, N. D. SPERRY, MAX ADLER, JAMES D. DEWELL, JAMES P. PIGOTT.

From the New Haven Colony Historical Society—THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, JOHNSON T. PLATT, RUEL P. COWLES, SIMEON E. BALDWIN.

From Yale University—FRANKLIN B. DEXTER.

From the Board of Education—HORACE DAY.

From the Grand Army of the Republic—LEWIS B. BROWN, E. E. TISDALE, DAVID S. THOMAS, NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR.

From the New Haven Congregational Club—JUSTIN E. TWITCHELL.

From the Hopkins Grammar School—GEORGE L. FOX.

From the Citizens of the Town—HENRY B. HARRISON, L. S. PUNDERSON.

Various sub-committees to represent the different interests involved were subsequently appointed, and additions were made to the general committee from time to time. This committee as finally constituted was as follows:

JAMES REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*

NATHAN EASTERBROOK, JR., *Secretary.*

MAX ADLER,	FRANK E. CRAIG,
CHARLES W. ALLEN,	M. C. CREMIN,
E. D. BASSETT,	HENRY S. DAWSON,
SIMEON E. BALDWIN,	HORACE DAY,
T. ATTWATER BARNES	FRANKLIN B. DEXTER,
WILLIAM A. BEERS,	CLARENCE DEMING,
J. J. BRENNAN,	JAMES D. DEWELL,
ISAAC E. BROWN,	GEORGE L. DICKERMAN,
LEWIS B. BROWN,	EDWARD F. DURAND,
E. E. BRADLEY,	H. W. DURAND,
JOHN C. BRADLEY,	TIMOTHY DWIGHT,
HENRY T. BLAKE,	JOHN E. EARLE,
CHARLES F. BOLLMANN,	B. E. ELMSTEDT,
SAMUEL BOLTON,	CHARLES H. FARNAM,
CALEB B. BOWERS,	HENRY W. FARNAM,
WILLIAM H. CARMALT,	LOUIS FELDMAN,
HIRAM CAMP,	GEORGE L. FOX,
R. H. CHITTENDEN,	SIMEON J. FOX,
RUEL P. COWLES,	GEORGE H. FORD,
DANIEL COLWELL,	CHARLES FLEISCHNER,
EDWIN W. COOPER,	W. J. FULLER.

JAMES GALLAGHER, JR.,	JAMES P. PIGOTT,
HENRY C. GOODWIN,	JOHNSON T. PLATT,
J. P. GOODHART,	J. D. PLUNKETT,
W. L. GUNNING,	L. S. PUNDERSON,
HENRY B. HARRISON,	WILLIAM REBMAN.
A. C. HENDRICK,	JOHN B. ROBERTSON,
HENRY L. HILL,	WILLIAM C. ROBINSON,
CONRAD HOFACKER,	J. P. RICHARDS,
FRANK HUGO,	JOHN RUFF,
ALFRED HUGHES,	PAUL RUSSO,
CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,	CHARLES W. SCRANTON,
L. H. JOHNSON,	C. SLEICHER,
ALBERT H. KELLAM,	STEPHEN R. SMITH,
ERNEST KLENKE,	N. D. SPERRY,
FRANK T. LEE,	HORACE H. STRONG,
HENRY G. LEWIS,	W. F. STERNBERG,
AUGUSTUS E. LINES,	PETER TERHUNE,
HENRY W. MANSFIELD,	DAVID S. THOMAS,
PATRICK MCKENNA,	E. E. TISDALE,
EZRA P. MERRIAM,	CHARLES H. TOWNSEND,
CHARLES G. MERRIMAN,	THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE,
S. E. MERWIN,	MORRIS F. TYLER,
JAMES T. MORAN,	JUSTIN E. TWITCHELL,
GEORGE N. MOSES,	F. H. WALDRON,
JAMES T. MULLEN,	GEORGE M. WHITE,
S. M. MUNSON,	WILLIAM W. WHITE,
CHARLES A. NETTLETON,	JAMES D. WHITMORE,
CHARLES N. NOTT,	ELI WHITNEY, JR.,
M. C. O'CONNER,	THEODORE D. WOOLSEY,
HENRY PECK,	SAMUEL A. YORK,
HENRY F. PECK,	MAIER ZUNDER.

The following sub-committees had charge of the details of the celebration :

*FINANCE.*ELI WHITNEY, JR., *Chairman.*

THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE,	MAX ADLER,
CHARLES H. TOWNSEND,	PATRICK MCKENNA.

*INVITATIONS.*HENRY G. LEWIS, *Chairman.*

HENRY B. HARRISON,	JOHNSON T. PLATT,
MORRIS F. TYLER,	CLARENCE DEMING.

*YALE UNIVERSITY.*TIMOTHY DWIGHT, *Chairman.*

FRANKLIN B. DEXTER,	HENRY W. FARNAM,
WILLIAM C. ROBINSON,	WILLIAM H. CARMALT.

*CITY GOVERNMENT.*SAMUEL A. YORK, *Chairman.*

JAMES D. WHITMORE,	JAMES T. MORAN,
GEORGE L. DICKERMAN,	CHARLES FLEISCHNER.

*MILITARY AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.*E. E. BRADLEY, *Chairman.*

A. C. HENDRICK,	CHARLES H. FARNAM,
H. H. STRONG,	FRANK T. LEE.

*CIVIC SOCIETIES.*A. H. KELLAM, *Chairman.*

JAMES T. MULLEN,	FRANK HUGO,
E. F. DURAND,	L. H. JOHNSON,
CONRAD HOFACKER,	H. W. DURAND,
FRANK E. CRAIG,	HENRY C. GOODWIN,
M. C. CREMIN,	WILLIAM REBMAN,
SAMUEL BOLTON,	HENRY L. HILL,
DANIEL COLWELL,	WILLIAM F. STERNBERG,
PETER TERHUNE,	JAMES GALLAGHER, JR.,
J. P. RICHARDS,	PAUL RUSSO,
M. C. O'CONNER,	GEORGE N. MOSES,

W. J. FULLER.

*SCHOOLS.*HORACE DAY, *Chairman.*J. D. PLUNKETT, MAIER ZUNDER,
HENRY F. PECK, GEORGE L. FOX.*ORATION, PUBLIC EXERCISES AND HALL.*JAMES REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*CHARLES R. INGERSOLL, N. D. SPERRY,
THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, JAMES D. DEWELL.*MEDALS AND MEMORIALS.*HENRY T. BLAKE, *Chairman.*S. E. BALDWIN, N. D. SPERRY,
E. D. BASSETT, HORACE DAY,
JOHN E. EARLE, THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE,
R. H. CHITTENDEN.*PRINTING AND BADGES.*D. S. THOMAS, *Chairman.*CHARLES W. SCRANTON, GEORGE H. FORD,
SIMEON J. FOX, EZRA P. MERRIAM.*PROCESSION, MARSHAL, MUSIC AND
LINE OF MARCH.*S. E. MERWIN, *Chairman.*S. R. SMITH, GEORGE M. WHITE,
T. ATTWATER BARNES, CHARLES F. BOLLMANN,
HORACE DAY.*CARRIAGES.*FRED. H. WALDRON, *Chairman.*

CHARLES FLEISCHNER, CHARLES H. R. NOTT.

*REVISION AND PUBLICATION.*HORACE DAY, *Chairman.*

H. W. FARNAM,

JAMES D. WHITMORE.

*LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.*JOHN C. BRADLEY, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM W. WHITE,

HENRY PECK,

AUGUSTUS E. LINES,

CHARLES G. MERRIMAN,

HENRY W. MANSFIELD,

CHARLES W. ALLEN.

It was soon felt that the original appropriation made by the town would not be sufficient to defray the expenses of the celebration. Upon the recommendation of the committee, a special town meeting was accordingly called for March 15th, 1888, and an additional appropriation of two thousand dollars was then made. At a meeting of the committee held March 29th, it was voted that the day of the celebration be named "Founders' Day."

The Committee on Procession had originally appointed General S. R. Smith as chief marshal of the day. The death of Mrs. Smith, however, made it impossible for him to act, and Major T. Attwater Barnes, who had been appointed as General Smith's chief of staff, was requested to act as marshal in his place.

No medal was struck by the general committee to commemorate the celebration, but Mr. Theiler, of Meriden, was authorized to make one as a matter of private enterprise.

The general committee held in all eleven meetings, the full records of which have been copied in a book and placed by Mr. Easterbrook, the secretary of the committee, in the library of the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

The landing of the earliest settlers having taken place on the 15th of April, 1638, O. S., it was decided to hold the celebration on the corresponding day of the new calendar, that is to say on the 25th of April.

The official exercises consisted of a procession in the morning and commemorative exercises in the Center Church in the afternoon. As the school children were largely represented in the procession, a leaflet was prepared at the request of the Committee by Mr. Horace Day, secretary of the Board of

Education, giving the leading facts with regard to the various places of historical interest about the town, which were indicated by appropriate inscriptions. Twenty thousand copies of this leaflet were printed for gratuitous distribution.

The former pupils of Mr. John E. Lovell's Lancasterian School, after taking part in the procession, held a reunion, which, though not a part of the official programme, seems to possess sufficient interest to warrant us in appending a brief account of it to this pamphlet.

Finally, as the tax-payers have a right to know how the money which they voted has been spent by the committee, we have also printed the report of the treasurer.

These various topics will be found below in the following order :

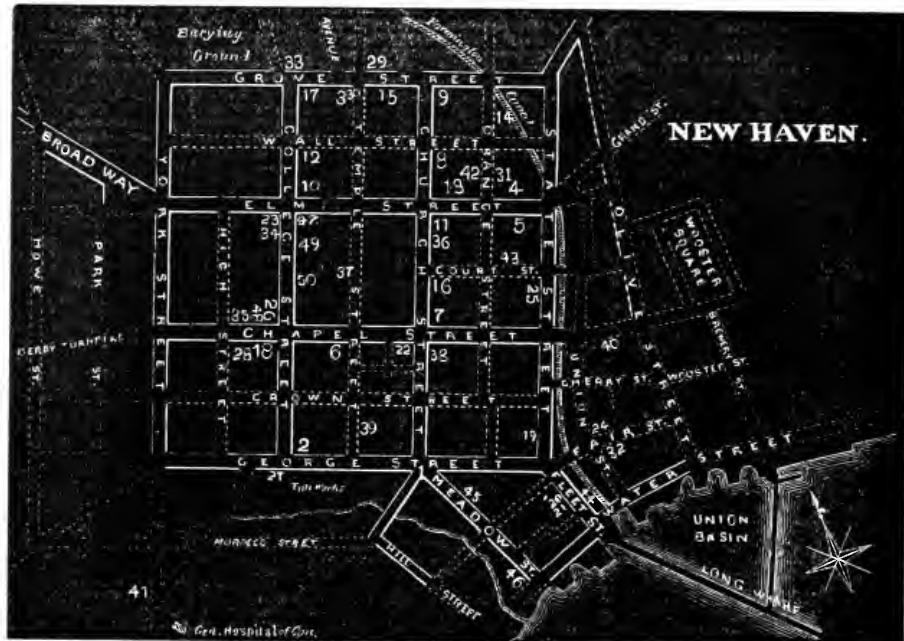
- (1.) Leaflet for School Children ;
- (2.) Order of Procession and Line of March ;
- (3.) Order of Exercises in Center Church ;
- (4.) Oration, by Henry T. Blake, Esq. ;
- (5.) Reunion of the Lancasterian School.
- (6.) Treasurer's Report.



FOUNDERS' DAY,

April 25th, 1638—April 25th, 1888.

THE 250th ANNIVERSARY OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NEW HAVEN.



The white lines indicate the original streets of the town ; the dotted lines, the additions made in two centuries, down to 1838.

The numerals correspond with those which mark the site of conspicuous events or the residences of men who have been prominent in the New Haven of the past.

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors will never achieve any thing worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

—Macaulay.

Prepared for the use of the Children in the Schools of New Haven,
many of whom it is hoped may be active in the observance,
fifty years hence, of the third Centennial of its history.

FOUNDERS' DAY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

HORACE DAY. JOSEPH D. PLUNKETT. HENRY F. PECK.
MAIER ZUNDER. GEORGE L. FOX.



QUINNIPAC—RODENBURGH—NEW HAVEN.

This town was first known to Europeans by the occasional visits of Dutch traders, who named it Rodenburgh or Red Hills, from the most conspicuous features in the landscape. Its Indian name was Quinnipiac. In 1637, when the Pequots were driven from their ancestral homes on the borders of Rhode Island, to perish as an independent tribe in a swamp in Fairfield, the English soldiers were delayed for several days at Quinnipiac, uncertain in what direction the Indians had fled. In this way the place became known to Theophilus Eaton and his associates, the first settlers of New Haven, who were charmed by the advantages which the place presented for the commercial colony they proposed to found. Several weeks were spent by Governor Eaton in a survey of the place, and Joshua Atwater with six others were left here during the winter of 1637-8, to make the necessary provision for the coming colonists.

Quinnipiac was found to be occupied by a small tribe of Indians numbering forty-seven men. The deed which surrendered the rights of the natives, assigns no boundaries to the tract, but conveys their entire territory except a few acres reserved for planting, to Theophilus Eaton and John Davenport. Soon after, a further purchase was made from Montowese, the Sachem of a small tribe containing only ten men, of a tract of land extending ten miles southerly from what is now the south part of Meriden, and five miles west and seven miles east from the Quinnipiac river. A subsequent deed added two miles in width to the western boundary of this grant. These indefinitely worded deeds convey the title to the original town of New Haven, which included East Haven, Branford, North Branford, North Haven, Wallingford and Cheshire, together with parts of Orange, Woodbridge, Bethany and Prospect, besides a small part of Meriden.

Five years after the settlement of the Town, the New Haven "Colony" was established by uniting in one jurisdiction New Haven, Guilford, Milford, Branford, Stamford (including Greenwich), and Southold on Long Island. It remained a distinct and independent colony till its absorption by Connecticut under the charter granted to Gov. Winthrop by Charles II. in the year 1662. As the New Haven Colony was settled without the authority derived from a charter, it reluctantly acquiesced, Dec. 14, 1664, in ceasing to exist as a separate jurisdiction.

Unlike other early settlements, New Haven was designed from the first to be a commercial town. In proportion to its numbers, it was the wealthiest community in New England. Its leading men had been engaged in foreign

trade or were merchants in the mother country. The first settlers were representatives of widely separated English homes, but they were banded together by their earnest religious sympathies and by their common desire to establish a community that should be the model of a free and independent Christian Commonwealth.

1. Six men under the direction of Joshua Atwater, a merchant of Kent, England, encamped near this spot in the winter of 1637-8. Winthrop's journal says that the snow lay in New England, this winter, from the fourth of November to the twenty-third of March, and was at times from three to four feet deep.

2. The first sermon was preached here by Rev. John Davenport, under a huge oak tree, April 25, 1638. Tradition says that the afternoon sermon was by Rev. Peter Prudden, soon afterwards the first minister of Milford. Thomas Buckingham, ancestor of Gov. Buckingham, was the original proprietor of this lot. The frame house fronting Factory street was the birth place of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, father of Henry Ward Beecher.

3.* The "fundamental agreement," which determined the ecclesiastical and civil government of the plantation, was made in Mr. Newman's barn, June 4, 1639. By it the elective franchise was limited to church-members, who formally organized the civil state, October 25th, 1639, when their magistrates and other municipal officers were first chosen. The day after, an Indian accused of murder, was arrested and tried; confessed his guilt, and "accordingly his head was cut off the next day and pitched upon a pole in the market place." Barbarous as this mode of execution may seem to us, it was then and long afterwards, the custom in the mother country. The English act, providing that murderers should be executed the day but one after their conviction, was not repealed till 1836.

4. Theophilus Eaton, first magistrate of the Town and Governor of the Colony, was annually re-elected till his death in January, 1658.

5. Rev. John Davenport, an ordained clergyman of the church of England, and first Pastor in New Haven, removed in 1668 to Boston, where he died in 1670.

* The numbers referring to the first settlers designate only the lots assigned them and not their buildings. In most cases tradition has failed to identify the site of the latter. Newman's barn was somewhere on the lot on Grove street, between Dixwell's corner and the "ordinary" of William Andrews. When the residence of the late Prof. Kingsley, now occupied by his son-in-law, Henry T. Blake, Esq., on the corner of Temple and Grove streets, was built in 1824, an ancient well was uncovered just east of the house. This well was doubtless near the dwelling of Robert Newman. The position of the "mighty barn" is uncertain; a suggestion as to its possible site is connected with the fact that the broad opening to the original 2d Quarter farming lands, now the entrance of Hillhouse Avenue, was opposite to the present barn of Mrs. Henry Trowbridge, on Grove street.

6. Stephen Goodyear, an enterprising merchant, one of the first magistrates of the town and Deputy Governor of the Colony, died in London in 1658.

7. Matthew Gilbert, magistrate, deacon in the church, and in 1660 Deputy Governor of the Colony, died in 1680.

8. Captain Nathaniel Turner having had experience in the Pequot war, was entrusted with "the command and ordering of all military affairs." He was lost in "the great shippe" in 1646.

9. Ezekiel Cheever, educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge. First school teacher in New Haven, removed to Massachusetts in 1651, became master of the Boston Latin School, and died in 1708, at the age of 94.

10. Thomas Pell, surgeon at Saybrook fort and in the Pequot war, married the widow of Francis Brewster, the original owner of this lot, who was lost at sea in Lamberton's ship. He purchased Pelham Manor in Westchester County, N. Y., and died at Fairfield, Conn., in 1669.

11. Nicholas Augur, practiced medicine in New Haven from 1643 to 1676, when he perished by shipwreck on an uninhabited island off Cape Sable.

12. Mark Pierce, public surveyor and teacher of a private school.

13. William Jones, an English lawyer, son-in-law of Governor Eaton, came to New Haven in 1660, was active in opposing the union of New Haven with Connecticut, became Deputy Governor in 1691, and died in 1706.

14.~David Yale, father of Elihu Yale (from whom the College is named), and brother-in-law of Governor Edward Hopkins, the founder of the Grammar School, removed to Boston in 1645, and afterwards returned to England.

15. William Andrews, keeper of the first "ordinary" for the entertainment of strangers.

16. Owen Rowe. His name is affixed to the death warrant of King Charles I. He was associated with Eaton, Davenport, and others in their scheme of settlement here, and this home lot was assigned to him. But he remained in England and escaped trial as a regicide, by dying in the Tower of London.

17. John Dixwell, another regicide, lived for many years on this corner under the assumed name of James Davids, and died here in 1689 at an advanced age.

18. William Hooke, teacher of the First Church, and associated with Davenport as Pastor. He returned to England and became domestic Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, who was cousin to his wife. She was sister to Whalley the regicide, whose daughter was the wife of the regicide Goffe. Both of these parliamentary generals were in concealment in and around New Haven for more than two years.

19. George Lamberton, Captain of the great ship lost at sea in 1646.

20. Thomas Trowbridge, Barbadoes merchant, died at Taunton, England, in 1673.

21. Henry Rutherford, merchant, ancestor of President Hayes, died in 1678. His widow married Governor William Leete of Guilford.

22. Thomas Gregson, merchant, lost at sea in the great ship in 1646.

23. John Evance, Barbadoes merchant, returned to England.

24. Isaac Allerton, the leading merchant of New England, one of the Plymouth pilgrims, died here in 1659; his name stands between those of Elder Brewster and Miles Standish in the covenant made by the founders of that commonwealth.

25. John Winthrop, Jr., Governor of Connecticut, purchased this home lot of Richard Malbon and resided here for two years—one of the wisest and best men among the early immigrants.

26. Yale College, founded at Saybrook in 1700, removed to New Haven in 1716. The first building of wood, 170 feet long by 22 feet broad, and three stories high, stood on the College grounds near the corner of College and Chapel streets.

27. David Wooster, Major-General in the Revolutionary army, resided in this house and died at Danbury in May, 1777, from wounds received in battle at Ridgefield.

28. Roger Sherman, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Senator in Congress, one of the framers of the Constitution, a judge of the Superior Court and first Mayor of New Haven, built this house, and died here in 1793.

29. James Hillhouse, Senator in Congress. He secured the avails from the sale of the "Western Reserve" in the State of Ohio, as a perpetual fund for the benefit of the schools of his native State. To him we are indebted for the elms which adorn the Green. He died in 1832.

30. Noah Webster, author of the American Dictionary of the English language, built this house, and died here in 1843.

31. Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin. His invention made a revolution in the clothing of the world. He resided in this house, where he died in 1825.

32. Andrew H. Foote, Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, born in this house. After having rendered his country distinguished service in the war of the Rebellion, he died in New York City, June 26, 1863, in consequence of a wound and of disease contracted at Fort Donelson.

33. Joseph E. Sheffield, founder of the Sheffield Scientific School. His gifts to the school amounted to more than \$350,000.

34. Henry Farnam, a benefactor of Yale College. This building is named in his honor. The Farnam drive in East Rock Park was constructed at his expense. He gave liberal aid to many other projects for the public welfare.

35. Augustus R. Street. For the encouragement of Art in New Haven and in the College, he erected the Art Gallery at an expense of nearly \$200,000. He was also in other ways a liberal benefactor of the College.

36. Philip Marett. Late in life he became a resident of New Haven, and at his death, in 1869, left a noble contingent bequest, to found a free Public Library in this City and in aid of the New Haven Hospital, and the two Orphan Asylums.

37. The original "meeting-house" of the first church, a building fifty feet square, stood a little in front of the present Center church. Its construction was ordered in 1639. For more than a century, the only place of public worship was the meeting house of the original church.

38. The first Episcopal church was erected in 1753, although Trinity Parish was organized several years previous.

39. The first Methodist church erected by the society in 1807, was on the east side of Temple street, between Crown and George streets. It subsequently became the African Congregational church. The site is now occupied by a Synagogue of Russian Jews.

40. The first Baptist church, now the New Haven Opera House, was erected in 1822.

41. The first Roman Catholic church, at the junction of York street and Davenport avenue, was erected in 1834.

42. The first Universalist church was built in 1871, the Society having previously, for several years, worshiped in a hall on the southeast corner of Court and State streets, or in the building now the New Haven Opera House.

43. The first Synagogue, on Court street, was formerly the place of worship of the Third Congregational church.

44. The oldest building in the city is the little structure on the east side of State street. It was built as a warehouse by Henry Rutherford, an original planter.

45. The oldest dwelling is on the lot north of the Armory in Meadow street. It has recently been removed to the rear of the lot. It was built by Thomas Trowbridge, Jr., in 1684.

46. The first ship-yard was near the corner of Meadow and West Water streets. Within the memory of the living, the tide came up to the south side of the latter street.

47. The Lancasterian School. In 1822, the First Methodist Society built a large church on this corner of the Green. Its basement was occupied the same year for a public school, conducted by a young and enthusiastic Englishman, a favorite pupil of Joseph Lancaster who was the father of the system of monitorial instruction. John E. Lovell, that young man, now in the 94th year of his age, makes glad the hearts of many of his old pupils by his presence with us to-day.

48. Statue of Abraham Pierson, the first President of Yale College.

49. The first State House, built in 1717. The first jail, a little south, much earlier.

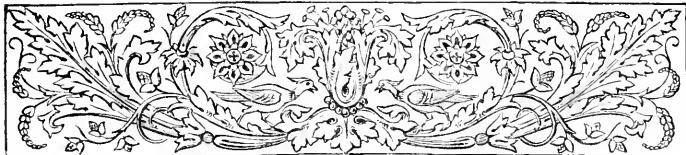
50. The first burial ground. The "Founders" are at rest under, around and in the rear of the Center church.

The first generation numbering a few hundred, "whose end was religion," established here a free commonwealth, enforced civil order, leveled the forests, bridged the streams, laid out the streets of our beautiful city, and patrolled the town by night, amid summer heats and winter frosts, with military vigilance. We have entered into their labors. The history of New Haven for the past two hundred and fifty years is on record in Dwight's Statistical Account, Barber's Histories, Kingsley's Centennial Address, Bacon's Historical Discourses, Atwater's Colonial History and History of

the City, the papers of the Historical Society and Levermore's *Republic of New Haven*. Within the memory of the living, the population was almost exclusively of English descent. To-day many nationalities find prominent and respected representatives in our exceptionally harmonious and prosperous community. Fifty years from now will tell the story of what the eighty thousand inhabitants of to-day have done to justify a centennial jubilee in the year 1938. Much of this history will depend upon the character and intelligence of those who are now children in our schools.

God save the Commonwealth!





ORDER OF PROCESSION.

POLICE.

WHEELER & WILSON'S BAND.

Chief Marshal, Major T. ATTWATER BARNES.

AIDS.

Captain FRANK A. MONSON, Chief of Staff; Captain FRED. H. WALDRON,

Assistant Marshals; Major J. E. STETSON, ELLIOTT H. MORSE,

THOMAS J. FARLEY, WILLIAM J. LUM, JOHN C. NORTH.

FIRST DIVISION.

Military.

MARSHAL—Major Ruel P. Cowles.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS—Major William A. Lincoln, Engineer William S. Wells, Quartermaster William E. Morgan, Captain James N. Coe, Milo D. Tuttle, Leonard Bostwick, F. C. Lum, E. Dickerman, S. S. Thompson, Major C. W. Blakeslee, Jr.

SECOND REGIMENT, CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Colonel W. J. Leavenworth, commanding.

Second Regiment Band (American), New Haven, John P. Stack, Leader.

Regimental Drum and Trumpet Corps.

Regimental Signal Corps.

FIELD AND STAFF—Colonel Walter J. Leavenworth, Lieutenant Colonel John B. Doherty, Major Frank T. Lee, Adjutant, Captain Thomas T. Wells, Quartermaster, Lieutenant F. J. Duffy, Paymaster, Lieutenant William H. Newton, Surgeon, Major Evelyn L. Bissell, Assistant Surgeon, Lieutenant Carl E. Munger, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Captain Andrew Allen, Signal Officer, Lieutenant William E. Jackson, Chaplain, Rev. J. E. Twitchell.

Co. K, Captain Bryant A. Treat.

Co. G, Captain Alfred J. Wolf.

Co. H, Captain Wesley U. Pearne.

Co. C, Captain Timothy F. Callahan.

Co. E, Captain Theodore H. Sucher.

Co. A, Captain Lucien F. Burpee.

Co. B, Captain John Gutt.

Co. I, Captain Charles A. Bowen.

Co. F, Captain Charles C. Ford.

Co. D, Captain Andrew H. Embler.

Non-commissioned Staff.

SECOND MACHINE GUN PLATOON.

Gatling Gun, Second Lieutenant William H. Sears commanding.

Co. A, FIFTH BATTALION, C. N. G.

Captain Daniel S. Lathrop.

First Lieutenant Daniel Tilgh, Second Lieutenant Charles E. Fuller.

Wallingford Band.

SECOND CO. GOVERNOR'S FOOT GUARDS (CHARTERED 1775).

Captain, _____.

First Lieutenant Albert M. Johnson, Second Lieutenant Joseph J. Wooster.

Carriages containing His Excellency, Phineas C. Lounsbury, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

STAFF—Adjutant General, Brigadier General Frederick E. Camp ; Quarter-master General, Brigadier General Charles Olmstead ; Surgeon General, Brigadier General Charles J. Fox ; Commissary General, Brigadier General John B. Clapp ; Paymaster General, Brigadier General Charles H. Pine ; Aide-de-Camps, Colonel Samuel B. Horne, Colonel Selah G. Blakeman, Colonel J. Dwight Chaffee, Colonel Edwin H. Matthewson ; Assistant Adjutant General, Colonel George M. White ; Assistant Quartermaster General, Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Morgan ; Executive Secretary, George P. McLean.

SECOND CO. GOVERNOR'S HORSE GUARD (CHARTERED 1808).

Major H. H. Strong, Captain W. Burr Hall, First Lieutenant D. A. Blakeslee, Second Lieutenant Luzerne Ludington, Cornet F. L. Newton, Quartermaster Isaac W. Hine.

Grand Army of the Republic. (Founded 1866.)

DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT. (Organized 1866.)

Meriden City Band, Walter Phoenix, Leader.

Admiral Foote Post, No. 17 (Chartered 1866). 400 men.

Commander Lewis B. Brown ; Adjutant E. C. Dow.

Henry C. Merwin Post, No. 52.

Commander John J. Brennan ; Adjutant Samuel Morris.

Drum Corps.

Gen. Von Steinwehr Post, No. 76 (Chartered 1885).

Commander Weigand Schlein ; Adjutant Joseph Schleicher.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Drum Corps.

Nathan Hale Camp, No. 1, Captain Fred. Chadeayne.

N. E. Lincoln, First Sergeant.

Carriages containing the Board of Selectmen of the Town, the Mayor and Common Council of the City, the Orator of the Day, Henry T. Blake, and Delegation from the New Haven Colony Historical Society.

The ship "Constitution" on a decorated float. (Found in the British Channel in 1768, and frequently carried in processions in New Haven.)

SECOND DIVISION.

Civic Societies.

MARSHAL—Brigadier General Charles B. Foster,
Commanding Third Brigade, Patriarchs Militant.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS—Colonel Peter Terhune, F. H. Wheeler, Major H. S. Cooper, George H. Rowland, Major H. C. Goodwin, Colonel E. F. Durand, Major F. F. Monson, Capt. J. H. Merwin, Major John Saunders, Sergeant Major W. H. Harrison, Captain S. T. Lines, Major S. H. Hull, Captain F. B. Lane, James Geary, Captain Ferguson, Thomas F. McGinniss, Captain J. P. Merrow, James Snigg, J. F. Brannagan, James T. Brennan, Martin Kinane, B. E. Elmstedt.

Landrigan's Band, J. J. Landrigan, Leader.

FIRST BATTALION PATRIARCHS MILITANT.

Major C. C. Smith, commanding.

Grand Canton Sassacus, No. 1, Captain John S. Hinman.

Grand Canton Golden Rule, No. 3, Captain Morris A. Ray.

Canton Aurora, No. 13, Captain Frank Meyer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Comstock Division, No. 2, Captain W. H. Durand.

Hermann Division, No. 3, Captain Martin Nagel.

ORDER OF UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS—Frank Hutchings, W. O. Staples.

Columbia Band, New Britain.

Unity Commandery, No. 2, First Lieutenant J. H. Scranton, Marshal.

National and State Officers, State Council of Connecticut.

Pioneer Council, No. 1, L. P. Korn, Marshal.

Washington Council, No. 7, R. S. Duff, Marshal.

Garfield Council, No. 14, George Gesner, Marshal.

IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Hammonassett Tribe, No. 1.

Seventy-five braves, John E. Hunt, Great Senior Sagamore, with delegations from Paugasset Tribe, No. 3, Danbury, Pootatuck Tribe, No. 8, Birmingham, and the Pequot Club, Birmingham.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Weed's Band.

Assistant Marshal Thomas F. Campbell in command. Aids—Patrick T. Carrigan, James Cavanaugh, Henry Conlan, John E. McPartland, John Coyne, James P. Gallivan.

San Salvador Council, No. 1, Grand Knight, Alexander Bieto.

Santa Maria Council, No. 8, Grand Knight, Thomas F. Coffee.

Columbia Council, No. 20.

Elm City Council, No. 25.

Loyal Council, No. 30.

Decorated Float with Tableaux, representing "The Landing of Columbus," for whom the order is named.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK—James Reilly, President; Frank W. Tiernan, Secretary; in carriages.

SWEDISH SOCIETIES—John Sampson, Thomas Broms, Assistant Marshals.

Bethesda Benevolent Society—John Johnson, President.

Viking Society—Adolph F. Bergholm, President.

ITALIAN SOCIETIES—L. di Bella, Assistant Marshal.

Columbia Drum Corps.

Fratellanza Italia (Organized 1883).

President L. di Matteo, Marshal Paul Russo, Commander Garabaldi, President A. Tacinelli, Captain A. Manns, Assistant Marshals E. L. Del Grego, L. G. Garabaldi, President L. di Bella, Assistant Marshal R. De Vita.

The C. Columbus Political Independents—President D. Spinnetteo, Assistant Marshal M. Barletta.

BICYCLE CLUB—Captain Charles E. Larom.

THIRD DIVISION.

Schools.

MARSHAL—Samuel T. Dutton.

AIDS—Major George H. Larned, Albert B. Fifield, C. T. Driscoll, Dr. W. H. Carmalt, Thomas Hooker, Henry W. Farnam, J. R. French, Rev. E. S. Lines, E. A. Callahan, Simon Shoninger, Arthur Ruickoldt, George B. Hurd, S. G. Pease, Rev. I. C. Meserve, B. E. Lynch, Wm. H. Brown, F. M. Adler, J. J. Kennedy, Rev. A. P. Miller.

Landerer's Band.

S. M. Munson, Samuel A. Stevens, Assistant Marshals.

Carriages containing John E. Lovell, Hon. Henry B. Harrison, Hon. James E. English, John C. Bradley.

Carriages containing former pupils of Lancasterian School.

Lancasterian Veterans.

Members of other schools that appeared in the parade in 1838.

Malcolm Booth, Assistant Marshal.

The Hopkins Grammar School Company, Capt. John S. Schoonover.

Hillhouse High School Company, F. M. Lloyd, Captain.

Carriages containing Board of Education and Principals of Schools.

Grammar School Guard, Henry W. Loomis, Assistant Marshal; Dwight School Company, Jerry Donovan, Captain; Webster School Company, Albert Richter, Captain; Welch School Company, John Reynolds, Captain; Washington School, Company A, Thomas Moore, Captain; Washington School, Company B, Thomas Bergen, Captain; Skinner School Company, James Veech, Captain; Eaton School Company, C. F. Bassett, Captain; Woolsey School Company, E. J. Smith, Captain; Hamilton School Company, John Rodican, Captain; Wooster School Company, Ralph True, Captain; Winchester School Company, Walter Frey, Captain; St. Francis School, Frank Shanahan, Captain; St. John's School, New Grammar School, Westville Public School.

FOURTH DIVISION (IN TWO SECTIONS).

Firemen.

MARSHAL—Hiram Camp.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS—William F. Vogel, Edward O'Brien, Lawrence O'Brien, H. A. Stevens.
Band.

FIRST SECTION.

New Haven Veteran Firemen's Association.

Hiram Camp, President; George W. Stoddard, Secretary.
Fifty men with hand engine Volunteer.

Drum Corps.

Sons of Veteran Firemen. Chas. Doty, President; Geo. Allen, Secretary.
Forty men with hose carriage.

Hubbard Drum Corps.

Winchester Hose Company, No. 1 (Organized 1881).

Henry S. Hamilton, Foreman; A. L. Woodcock, Secretary.
Fifty men with hose carriage.

Sassacus Drum Corps.

Fire Department Fair Haven, East. H. A. Stevens, Chief.

SECOND SECTION.

New Haven Fire Department.

Meriden Military Band.

Chief, Albert C. Hendrick; Assistant Chief, Andrew J. Kennedy; Assistant Chief, William C. Smith; Assistant Chief, John L. Disbrow.

Steamer Co. No. 1, Capt. Edward I. Barrett; Steamer Co. No. 2, Capt. William H. Hubbard; Steamer Co. No. 3, Capt. Charles B. Dyer; Steamer Co. No. 4, Capt. Christopher T. Langley; Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, Capt. Charles H. Hilton; Steamer Co. No. 5, Capt. Henry Tuttle; Steamer Co. No. 6, Capt. Wilfred F. Spang; Hose Co. No. 7, Capt. John W. Stoddard; Steamer Co. No. 8, Capt. James J. Bradnack; Hook and Ladder Co. No. 3, Capt. Henry J. Wilson.

The several sections of the procession were formed on the lower Green, Elm and Temple streets, under their division commanders, and at 10.45 moved out of the south gate of the Green over the following streets: Chapel, Church, George, College, Chapel, York, Elm, College, Grove, Orange, Elm, Grand, St. John, Olive, Green, Wooster Place, Chapel, Church, Elm, to the north gate of the Green.

At the City Hall the procession was reviewed by Governor Lounsbury and Staff, and the City and Town officials, and was dismissed at 1 P. M.

After the review by the Governor, the 2d Regiment gave a dress parade on the Green, which was viewed by thousands of citizens.

ORDER OF EXERCISES AT CENTER CHURCH.

Master of Ceremonies, Pres. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D.D.

VOLUNTARY, ORGAN—Theme and Variations, - - - *Ancient Melody*

OPENING PRAYER, - - - - - *By President Timothy Dwight. D.D.*

SINGING BY THE CHOIR—"Te Deum Laudamus."

READING OF THE SCRIPTURES, - - - *By Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D.D.*

READING OF DR. BACON'S HYMN, - - - *By Rev. Newman Smyth, D.D.*

O God, beneath thy guiding hand,
Our exiled fathers crossed the sea ;
And when they trod the wintry strand,
With prayer and psalm they worshiped thee.

Thou heard'st, well pleased, the song, the prayer,
 Thy blessing came ; and still its power
Shall onward through all ages bear
 The memory of that holy hour.

Laws, freedom, truth, and faith in God
Came with those exiles o'er the waves ;
And where their pilgrim feet have trod,
The God they trusted guards their graves.

And here thy name, O God of love,
Their children's children shall adore,
Till these eternal hills remove,
And spring adorns the earth no more.

ORATION, - - - - - By *Henry T. Blake, Esq.*

SINGING BY THE CHOIR—Hymn “America.”

DOXOLOGY.

Seats reserved until ten minutes before 2 P. M. for invited guests.

The Choir were the Quartette and Chorus of Center Church, under the direction of the Organist, Mr. S. R. Ford.



ORATION

By HENRY T. BLAKE.

Fellow Townsmen of New Haven :

The Law of Moses, which the founders of New Haven adopted as an “annex” to the civil code of their Colony, commanded that every fiftieth year after the arrival of the chosen people in the promised land should be observed as a year of jubilee. “On the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement, ye shall make the trumpet to sound throughout all your land; and ye shall hallow the 50th year and proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.” There is therefore, a peculiar fitness in our assembling to celebrate this 250th anniversary of the first settlement of this town as if in obedience to the organic law of the Commonwealth. And in further compliance with that law, the trumpets having now ceased to sound, it behooves me as my first and foremost duty on this occasion “to proclaim liberty throughout the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.” Among the 80,000 residents of New Haven the descendants of its founders form a very small proportion. Probably those who were born within its limits are but a minority. But to-day the town itself has been re-born. By our common action it has been settled anew; it has been re-founded. Henceforth, then, we are all original settlers,—all town born! Welcome, then, ye who were hitherto aliens, to the rights, privileges and immunities of that favored condition! Welcome to your proprietary interests in the market-place and in the outlying lands that

may still remain undivided in the Oyster-shell fields, in the Ox-pasture, or about the savory precincts of Ditch-Corner ! No more on shipboard in stress of weather shall your goods be first consigned with "ghoulish glee" to sacrifice ; and the ignominious epithet of "interloper" shall lapse henceforth into "innocuous desuetude."

It is possible that some of you do not fully appreciate the dignity of the birthright into which you have thus been inducted. Possibly you may not readily perceive how close relationship to the *town* of New Haven can add materially to the honor already possessed by respected and influential free-men of the *city*. You may reason perhaps that one who has formed a union with the blooming and vigorous daughter has no especial inducement to cultivate intimate associations with an ancient mother-in-law. It is true that the Town organization, that original republic of historic importance and historic fame has during the last two generations been crowded into the back ground by its bustling and ambitious municipal offspring. One by one it has been shorn of its former prerogatives and honors until now it exists but a shadow of its former self, having nearly outlived its usefulness ; a faded and crumbling relic of the past ; like that classic edifice (oh ! breathe not its name) which rears its stately but dilapidated form in our midst, a ghost of departed glory, and which like the ghost of Banquo, will never down ! At the time of the last centennial celebration, the Town as a civil and political entity was still paramount. The City was hardly more than an annex or adjunct to it. The changes which have brought about the reversal of their respective positions have all occurred within the last fifty years, and most of them are still fresh in the memories of our citizens even of those of middle life. At this half-way point of the century a brief sketch of those changes will be appropriate. But a detailed historical recital of them is quite unnecessary and might be tedious ; the more so as full and accessible records of them all exist in the files of the local

newspapers, the excellent history of New Haven by Levermore and in numerous valuable papers in the volumes of the New Haven Historical society and elsewhere. And as to the rest of the acts of this Commonwealth, and the lives of its mighty men, and all that they did, are they not written in the Book of the Chronicles of the City of New Haven published by Munsell? I shall therefore on this occasion, during the hour or so that is allotted me, attempt no more than a reference to some of the phases of change through which the rural town has developed in less than a lifetime into a crowded and busy metropolis. Such a retrospect I trust will be pleasing to those who will remember the various matters to which I shall allude, as part of their own personal history; instructive to later comers whether by birth or change of residence; and more or less interesting to our descendants as a record of impressions produced by events of the first half of the century on those who were actors in it.

In 1838 New Haven was little more than an overgrown but still growing country village. Its population was about 13,500 and of this number probably little over 500, if so many, were of foreign birth. The business part of the town was confined to Chapel street between Church and State, State and Fleet streets to the head of the wharf, and Church street from Chapel to Crown. The architectural glories of this region were the Exchange Building and Street Building, both then recently erected. The dwelling houses of the town were almost universally of wood, and outside of the business district a brick erection was looked upon with some pride as giving a metropolitan air to the place. What was then called "the thickly settled" portion of the town was substantially bounded on the north by Grove street, on the east by Olive street, Brewery street and Wooster place and on the west by York street and Broadway. Outside of these limits and even from many points of view within them, the vision passed unobstructed outwards

across an open country with here and there a dwelling. Fair Haven, better known as "Dragon," and Westville, then generally denominated "Hotchkisstown," were outlying hamlets separated from New Haven proper by open fields traversed by sandy and shadeless roads.

There was a line of daily steamboats to New York: there were also two daily stages to Hartford, which made the trip in six hours when the roads were good; and daily or less frequent stages to some of the adjoining towns. The railroad to Hartford was not opened till 1839, though the Centennial medal, with pardonable anticipation represents a train of cars merrily spinning along in front of the churches on the Green. Nearly every highway of communication with the surrounding country was turnpiked and barred by gates with heavy rates of toll. There were the Milford turnpike, the Derby turnpike, the Litchfield turnpike, the Cheshire turnpike, the Hartford turnpike, the Middletown turnpike, and the Branford turnpike. A drive to Bridgeport and back in a one-horse carriage cost 75 cents for tolls. There was considerable traffic by wagons with the Naugatuck Valley, afterwards transferred to Bridgeport by the construction of the Naugatuck Railroad; but the great public work and avenue of inland commerce was the Farmington canal, which had been finally carried through to Northampton in 1835. As a picturesque feature of the town, and as a source of water supply in some cases of fire, as well as in furnishing additional skating and swimming accommodations for the boys, it was a partial success; but as a speculative enterprise it was a gloomy Styx for New Haven capital, a melancholy bourne from which no dollar ever returned. In 1838 it had a line of fast passenger packets to Northampton on a time-table of 26 hours; and the route on account of its speed and comfort was occasionally patronized. The freight business was confined to one and sometimes two boats per day during the open season, that is to say about eight months in the year, each boat being somewhat larger than an

ordinary railroad car, and the cargoes consisted of hides, flour, coffee and other like bulky goods in one direction, and cord-wood and general farm products in the other. Freights to Boston went entirely by water, a schooner running regularly once a fortnight. There was also a coasting trade with other domestic ports, and an active foreign commerce, principally with the West Indies; so that Long Wharf generally presented a lively scene, with vessels arriving and departing, molasses and sugar unloading and horses and mules embarking in a state of "pernicious activity."

The manufacturing industries of New Haven in 1838 were regarded with pride by its citizens, although in comparison with those of the present day they seem but few and simple. By the census returns of 1840 the total capital employed in manufacturing was \$921,000. Of this amount the largest investment is assigned to tanneries, of which five are reported, with a total capital of \$101,700 and an annual product of \$380,000. The next largest industry was carriage making, with twelve factories, an aggregate capital of \$101,000 and a product in 1839 of \$234,000, though this is probably below the average. There were several printing and binding establishments, and \$40,000 was invested in the manufacture of furniture. There were also in 1838 an ax factory and a carpet factory, both of which, however, soon succumbed. Boots and shoes and clothing were made to some extent. Hardware manufacturing had just started in a small way, its principal seat being Westville. There were also three small iron foundries. A limited and mostly local trade in Dragon oysters was carried on at Fair Haven, but the oyster beds were generally free to the public, and the great business of oyster culture has since been entirely developed.

When we compare these statistics with those of 1888, the total manufacturing capital increased from \$921,000 to about \$20,000,000, the annual carriage product from \$234,000 to \$2,000,000; the hardware business, then just started, grown to

over \$2,500,000 annual production, and the total annual product of all manufactures amounting to some 30,000,000 of dollars, we realize the change which fifty years have effected in the volume and methods of business operations. As transportation was everywhere slow and expensive, the market for manufactured goods was necessarily limited, and though in the absence of sharp competition the profits were relatively large, yet they aggregated but little. Hand labor or simple machinery run by water power were practically the sole agencies of production. It is doubtful whether there were in 1838 five steam engines in New Haven. Business corporations for manufacturing or mercantile purposes were as yet almost unknown, and a business enterprise with a capital of \$10,000 was esteemed a large concern.

Coal was just beginning to be used as fuel, but in the absence of railroad transportation from the mines the supply was of course small, and the cost of it heavy. Gas was not introduced till ten years later. Whale oil lamps and candles within doors gave forth their feeble and flickering gleams, while the streets unlighted and unpaved were beds of bottomless dirt or fathomless mud, where at night blind led blind and both fell into the ditch. Friction matches had begun to supplant the old flint and steel and tinder boxes, and while accepted as a great domestic convenience, were looked upon with apprehension as increasing the chances of accidental and incendiary fires ; and of these owing to the scarcity of water there was constant dread. Hence when the alarm of "fire" was heard, which was often, the whole community was at once in a turmoil. Houses, churches and all places of public resort were instantly emptied. A chorus of universal cries filled Heaven's concave. Every bell pealed forth an unceasing clamor ; while the seven hand fire engines drawn by shouting men flew like demoniac chariots along the sidewalks in as many different directions, unguided by any system of signals, each company on its own account hunting for the flames, and each a little too anxious to secure

the ten dollars reward for a first appearance at the fire to impart any private information of its locality to a rival. Not infrequently the whole excitement arose from a false alarm, but if not, when the fire was discovered, if the building had not already burned down, the spectators were formed in long lines by the fire marshal to every well, cistern and barrel in the neighborhood, and water was passed to the engines by hand in leatheren fire buckets, which every householder was required by law to keep for this purpose, and to send or bring to the spot in such emergencies.

The town and city organizations reflected the simplicity and democratic usages of the times. Of the city government I will only speak so far as to illustrate the limited sphere which it occupied in the administration of public affairs. Its charter powers were very narrow, and owing to the restrictions placed upon their exercise were only partially availed of. Up to 1857 no by-law passed by the Court of Common Council was valid till approved of by a popular vote, and even then it was liable to be repealed by the Superior Court if found unjust or unreasonable. In 1854 a city meeting forbade the Common Council to appropriate more than \$100 at any one time without the sanction of the people. It will easily be inferred that all public improvements languished of which the city had jurisdiction; since every attempt to establish them or even a systematic watch and police was compelled to encounter the opposition in public meeting of interested parties as well as the general taxpayer's cry of extravagance. That old fashioned conservative spirit which still lingers among us would not be beguiled or driven into a reckless race of municipal development. It clung to the town idea as paramount and kept the city administration in leading-strings. In 1838 the salary of the first selectman was \$500, while that of the mayor was only \$200, and a similar disproportion continued as late as 1860.

As the town was the dominant organization in civil affairs, so the first selectman was the highest representative of civic dignity. And what old resident that hears a reference to the first selectman in 1838 will fail to recall the image of Captain Benjamin Beecher who filled that office from 1834 to 1849. A short, beaming faced, active man of genial mould, a prince of good fellows, one of the celebrities of New Haven for two generations. A sloop and steamboat captain eke was he, of credit and renown, who brought his professional language of command and his command of professional language also to bear with great effect in his civil administration ; and of whom many anecdotes might be related which would be quite out of place in this sacred edifice. There was another personage at that time among the town officials, hardly less famous and awe-inspiring, Jesse Knevals the constable, of rubicund visage, that terror of evil doers, before whose reputation as a detective and thief-taker the names of Vidocq and Jonathan Wild, at least in the estimation of the boys of that period, paled into obscurity. There was no standing city police, and as the City Court had no criminal jurisdiction the administration of local justice was confined to the grand jurors and the justices of the peace. Thus the principal functions of executive and judicial power were exercised by the town authorities. But as the basis of both town and city systems, the power behind all powers, the final embodiment of all political authority in legislation was the Sovereign People in town or city meeting assembled. Far different were those town meetings from the degenerate conclaves of a dozen or two individuals which in our day occasionally collect in a hired upper room in a quiet street, and pass votes which require judicial decisions to interpret, and additional meetings to revise. They were grand, majestic uprisings of the whole body of the people, which filled the town hall to overflowing, and shook its walls with eloquence; and which after discussion had been exhausted and the question was called for, poured out into the open air, and formed long

lines on the green to take what no political or social excitement has ever yet denied in New Haven, a free vote, and a fair count.

A review of the recollections of that period when New Haven was still a typical, old fashioned New England town, and when its social features were still moulded in ancestral forms, would be incomplete without a reference to some other institutions and customs characteristic of that pre-transition era. The days of civic festivity were not numerous, but two at least in every year were observed with general ardor. The first Monday in May was prescribed by law for an annual military muster, a relic of the colonial period, and under the title of "training day," was looked forward to by at least the youthful part of the population with joyous anticipation. On that day the schools were dismissed, the workshops were deserted and the rural population took possession of the town. Refreshment booths lined the edges of the green, and its area was thronged throughout the day by a miscellaneous crowd of sight-seers, intermingled with penny-pitching groups and itinerant vendors of home-made molasses candy. At seven o'clock in the morning the drums were sounded on the green and from that hour until late in the afternoon the air resounded with martial music and was hazy with the smoke of pistols and fire crackers, and the streets were beaten into clouds of dust by the marching hosts. Every able-bodied citizen not specially exempt was enrolled for duty, and the military display exhibited two different sides. There were the un-uniformed companies, commonly known as "the Milish," which parading only under obligation of the law, and accoutered with such equipments as each man considered most becoming or convenient, turned the whole proceeding into a farce and enlivened it with every grotesque embellishment which could enter the brains of the lively young men who participated. The other side was that of the uniformed or so-called "independent" companies, then

consisting of the Governor's Guards, horse and foot, the artillery (or Blues) and the Grays—small but spirited organizations of citizen soldiery whose fine appearance on those training days redeemed them from discredit and kept alive a military interest in this community. Much does New Haven owe to those "independent companies" on whose honorable rolls the names of so many of our leading citizens are recorded; and which, preserved from disintegration through so many years by their patriotic perseverance, produced such rich and abundant fruit in the time of the Civil War. That splendid regiment which has paraded as escort to-day is the lineal successor and largely the outgrowth of the two little companies, hardly larger than battalions, the Artillery and the Grays, which on the last centennial anniversary marched at the head of the procession under the commands of Captain Morris Tyler and Captain Elijah Thompson.

The other civic holiday, the fourth of July, it would seem hardly necessary to refer to as an ancient institution of New Haven, were it not that fifty years ago it was observed with a general patriotic interest which seems in these later days to be passing out of fashion. The sweet note of the fire cracker, it is true, still attests the honorable place which the national birthday holds in the affections of Young America; but the filial pride, the reverent enthusiasm with which every American citizen should welcome that great anniversary and transmit its observance as a conscientious duty to posterity, seems in danger of waning into a lazy preference for peace and quiet. Never until 1887, since the declaration of independence did the public authorities of New Haven refuse to provide for that national salute of bells and cannon at sunrise and sunset, which our forefathers would have regarded it as little short of sacrilege to omit. Never until 1885, since we became a nation, was the national ensign itself banished from its time honored place in the center of New Haven green. For that one year the sun in his daily course looked for the historic liberty pole in vain;

but happily the patriotic conscience of our citizens revived ; the old flag staff was restored to its accustomed position and now the glorious banner of the Union floats again from its peak, never, let us hope, to be again displaced. Forever float that standard sheet, the central object in New Haven's sight, the central symbol in New Haven's patriotism ! And unless we desire that our children shall cease to remember and honor the conflict and the glory amid which that flag was born and has been maintained, let its rising and descending be greeted on every national birthday with the thunder of artillery ! Doubtless there are serious objections to this within the crowded limits of the city ; but what spot could be more convenient and appropriate than one of the summits of East Rock Park, where the same slant beams of the rising and the setting sun will kiss at once the national standard and the monument erected to its defenders ?

Of the social characteristics which prevailed in our community fifty years ago, a few words may be said to illustrate the changes that have occurred in public sentiment on some subjects during that period. Happily there still obtains in New Haven life and manners much of their former simplicity, modified of course by the great increase of population, the larger wealth of the community and a more intimate intercourse with the outside world. A distinctively religious influence on all social usages was then a marked characteristic, and especially on all matters pertaining to public or private amusements. By a very large part of the community dancing was strongly disapproved of, and the playing of cards by a still larger proportion. The sale of playing cards was prohibited by law until 1848. In 1841 a law was passed suppressing bowling alleys unless specially licensed by the authorities. In 1848 it was made unlawful to own a billiard table even for private use. Exhibitions of mountebanks, tumblers, rope dancers, puppet shows, and feats of agility and dexterity were abso-

lutely excluded from the State by law until 1862. So also were circus performances of horses and other animals under penalty of a heavy fine and the forfeiture of the animals. Theaters and theatrical exhibitions were also forbidden until 1852, when they were allowed if specially approved and licensed. Yet the dramatic taste which seems implanted in every human mind was not entirely smothered by these rigid proscriptions, and a quiet theatrical performance if called by an unobjectionable name would occasionally be winked at by the authorities. There was one annual dramatic entertainment especially which was so innocent and pleasing in its character that it met with universal approval and patronage. This was the yearly "School Exhibition" of John E. Lovell, whom we rejoice to welcome to-day as our venerable and honored guest. Not his old pupils only but our whole community greets him with respect and gratitude in remembrance of his faithful and useful services in former generations to the youth of New Haven and America.

Among the changes in social morals and usages which have occurred during the last half century, none have been more marked than those effected by the temperance reformation. In 1838 this movement was just acquiring headway. It was then displayed largely in processions and lectures and other forms of moral suasion, though the effort to repress intemperance by law was commencing and for many years thereafter created agitation and division in the politics of the State. A crisis was reached in 1854 when the Maine law, so-called, was enacted, forbidding liquors to be sold except at public agencies to be established by the towns and then only for sacramental, medical and mechanical purposes. The agency was required to keep a public registry of each sale, showing the name of the buyer, the quantity bought and the object of the purchase. As the day approached, our streets were alive with a general hegira of every species of stimulating fluid to the cellars of prudent house-

holders in preparation for a long and thirsty siege. Nor was the panic wholly without foundation. At the first town meeting to establish an agency under the law the sum of six and a quarter cents was appropriated for the purchase of the town supply of liquors, with a proviso, however, that the money should not be drawn from the treasury for six years from the date of the vote. But at a later meeting the town, appalled at the probable consequences of so meager a provision, rescinded its action and furnished the agency with a larger and more available capital. The agency continued in operation until 1857, by which time the medical column of the register disclosed a very discouraging state of the public health. In that year, however, the law was repealed, and the medical statistics were suspended with it, so that the general sanitary restoration, if any ensued, can only be inferred; it cannot, like the previous decadence, be established by record evidence of unimpeachable authority.

I have sketched thus imperfectly the appearance and some of the municipal and social features of New Haven in 1838 because that year stands at the threshold of a new era in the methods of its civil and material progress. Up to that time its development had been along the same lines of growth that were established by its founders. Of course there had been in two centuries an increase of population, of wealth, and of culture, and a widening of the field of its activities. We may well admit also that ideas of civil and religious liberty had advanced since the days of Eaton and Davenport. It was the lasting honor of the Puritans that they embodied in their civil and social polity principles which are by their nature progressive. They builded better than they knew, and if many of their inherited views were narrow or erroneous, they at least never feared or failed to follow in whatever direction freedom and truth might take, and they never turned backwards in that path. Cautious and conservative they undoubtedly were; yet

the passage from a theocracy to the complete separation of Church and State had been by a process of natural though slow development ; and the final change when it came in the State Constitution of 1818 effected a nominal rather than an actual revolution in religious tolerance. In the same conservative way though the city organization had been in force for over fifty years, the town idea and administration still maintained their original supremacy. The severe and simple morals and manners of the earlier settlers still prevailed in social life, and native inhabitants still formed the body of the population. Even the external appearance of the town, except that it had become enlarged and beautified, had not changed materially from that of the rural village of the previous century. Commerce, manufactures and transportation as we have seen, were still dependent, as they had been two hundred years before, on the simple agencies of winds and horses and water power and hand labor. Hence the orator at the last centennial celebration could look backwards to no decisive turning point which marked a new era in the prosperity of the town, or a new departure in its methods of social or political life. And when he inquired with respect to the future, " Who can descry with distinctness the condition of even the next generation ?" far indeed was he from forecasting the amazing changes which that generation was to behold and which even then were about to open.

For the time had come when the age of hand-labor and of individual effort and enterprise as the leading agencies in civilization was to pass away, and the age of organized power, the age of machinery, of combined or associated action, was to take control of all physical and moral forces, and by wielding them on the widest scale was to effect transformations foreshadowed by no previous experience. The causes of this change were numerous and affected not New Haven only but our whole country and the civilized world. They were those new con-

ditions which, springing into existence almost together, threw upon society many and enormous additions to its means of intercourse, traffic and production. Of these new conditions the most important grew out of the application of steam to rail-ways, the great and rapid growth of foreign immigration, the sudden increase in the volume of the precious metals, the introduction of electricity in the transmission of intelligence, and an abundant and cheap supply of coal and its products for fuel and improved illumination.* To wield these various agencies for the progress of civilization, new instrumentalities were called for and speedily developed in the nature of organized machinery, such as combinations of individuals, combinations of capital, combinations of matter; and thus arose that new age in the history of mankind which we designate the age of machinery; an age marked by the use of machinery and machine-like methods in all the affairs of life, in manufactures, in trade, in public business, in domestic living, in politics, in the regulation of labor, and alas! in religion itself.

To review in detail the successive steps by which the quiet old fashioned town of 1838 was taken possession of by the spirit of machinery and transformed into the bustling city of to-day would transcend my limits and I shall simply mention

* It is a fact of sufficient historical importance to deserve recording in this place, that the first known petroleum well was bored in 1859 at Titusville, Penn, as an experiment, by direction of the "Seneca Oil Company" of New Haven, of which Hon. James M. Townsend was President. Previous to that time, the oil which had a very limited use in its crude state for medical and chemical purposes, was collected from the surface of water in shallow trenches and pits. The boring proved successful, producing a supply of several hundred gallons per day, and the discovery thus made of the unlimited quantities of oil obtainable led to subsequent processes of refining for illuminating purposes, and to the invention of suitable lamps and burning devices whereby the various forms of industry and commerce connected with petroleum have been developed throughout the world. In recognition of this great service to Pennsylvania the legislature of that state afterwards granted a pension to the agent of the company, E. L. Drake, who went from New Haven and superintended the boring.

a few of them. In 1839 came railroad connection with Hartford. The old canal was soon abandoned and was opened as a railroad to Plainville in 1848. The railroad to New York was completed in the same year. Gas was introduced in 1848. The telegraph came in 1849. In 1850 commenced the movement for the water works, although water was not actually introduced till 1862. For this great boon, acquired for this community only through a long and arduous controversy, New Haven is glad to acknowledge a new obligation to the honored name of Eli Whitney. The construction of sewers followed necessarily on the water works. The George street sewer had been in fact completed before the water began to flow. The present system of sewers with all its associated financial, administrative and engineering arrangements was the growth of many years; and it will ever remain a monument to the forethought, the energy, the good judgment and the untiring perseverance of Hon. Henry G. Lewis, Mayor of the city from 1870 to 1877. The march of improvement had meanwhile been going on apace. Under the joint stock corporation act which was passed in 1837 and which was itself a remarkable landmark in our industrial jurisprudence, great numbers of manufacturing and other enterprises had sprung into existence; new buildings, public and private, factories and warehouses were filling up the vacant spaces. Sidewalks and gutters had become nearly universal. Street paving which had commenced in 1852 by macadamizing Whalley avenue with hand broken stone, proceeded about 1857 with Belgian blocks in Chapel, State and Grand streets, but halted there until machine-broken stone made a general Telford system possible some ten years later. Horse railroads began to appear in 1860. The "Little Derby" railroad with which as a city investment we have lately so cheerfully parted, re-annexed the Naugatuck Valley to New Haven in 1871. The Western Union telegraph poles and wires were already crowding our streets when the fire alarm system and the public school system, and the police system, and finally the telephone and elec-

tric light systems, all successively added their contributions to that "harp of a thousand strings" by which "the spirits of just men are '*not*' made perfect."

Thus by one change after another the quiet and antiquated town has seen itself since 1838, linked to its neighbors by strips of steel, strapped across with iron bands, planed down and built up to uniform grades, plated and trimmed and grooved with layers of brick and stone, perforated with a labyrinth of tubes, and enveloped with a net work of wires. In short it has seen itself transformed into a great public machine; a machine to be operated in the water business, in the gas business, in the drainage business, in the transportation and traveling business, and in all the departments of electric business; vocations all, which the old town was too old fashioned to learn but which the brisk young city was quite willing to undertake. And so it has come about that divesting herself of all responsibility and worry connected with the active management of these and co-ordinate matters the ancient commonwealth has turned over the charge of its business affairs to its municipal daughter, and settled herself down in a dignified repose. By successive amendments to the City Charter commencing in 1842 and ending with 1880 both the powers and the limits of the city have been so extended that the administrative functions of the town within that part of its territory have been substantially superseded. Two smaller children, however, yet remain under the maternal jurisdiction; the ever faithful Westville and that once errant daughter, the East Haven Annex, long separated from her care, but lately returned to the family hearth. These the venerable town still hugs to her bosom; they also, with equal fondness cling tightly to her skirts, and have thus far successfully resisted every effort of their big and jealous sister to entice or drag them from that motherly shelter.

But while the town has so largely withdrawn from the mere business affairs of local government, it has not abdicated those

higher functions which concern the relations of the citizen to the State ; such as the conferment of electoral rights, the military defence of the country, and the dispensation of public charity. Upon its exercise of all these duties during the last fifty years I have no time to dwell. I can only advert to so much of the second as respects the services of New Haven in the War for the Union and even upon this in no proportion to its historic grandeur and importance. It would indeed be impossible to worthily recite that story of effort and achievement, in which both town and city are indistinguishably blended. Nor is it necessary. The record of those years is burnt into the hearts and memories of their survivors. It is read and re-read with patriotic pride by their children, and will be by future generations till time shall be no more. To that honored band of veterans, whose diminishing ranks still furnish the noblest feature of this and every other public occasion, what language is needed to recall the fatigues of the march, the privations of the camp, the shock and thunder of battle, the sufferings of the hospital and the hell of the rebel prison ? And even to those who in the security of home experienced none of these, what words can adequately revive those days of excitement and nights of wakefulness ; when our green and suburban fields were trodden bare by the tramp of drilling battalions and marching regiments ; when the flag was flying continuously from every steeple and roof and doorway ; when the cannon would arouse us from sleep by the announcement of victory, or the dread tidings of disaster would fall like lead upon our hearts ; when the papers were hurriedly scanned after every battle for the lists of the killed and the wounded : and the garbs of mourning and the sad faces of bereavement filled our streets, and darkened every public assembly ? Thanks be to God ! those harrowing days are past long since and were not in vain ! I shall not enlarge upon their history, but on this day of historic reminiscence I should not be pardoned if I neglected to give a prominent place to the part which

New Haven bore in that great conflict, the most momentous of modern times. Let me therefore by way of illustration, recall three conspicuous episodes in the story of the war familiar to you all, in which citizens of New Haven rendered services to their country of the highest consequence.

It was in January, 1862, and the war was still languishing. The splendid armies which had gathered about Washington the summer previous to retrieve the disaster and disgrace of Bull Run were still retained in their camps, and the same monotonous report came month after month—"All quiet on the Potomac." Meanwhile the Rebel Confederacy was profiting by every day's delay to consolidate its political and military strength, and to concentrate the means of resistance at every assailable point. Troops were pouring from all quarters into Richmond. The Mississippi was being fortified at every strategic position, and a strong line of rebel posts was already stretched across Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. Foreign powers, openly sympathizing with the Confederacy, were on the point of recognizing its independence as an accomplished fact. The people of the North had for months been chafing with impatience at the delay and its consequences, and now indignation had begun to give place to discouragement and distrust. Rumors of intended compromise were in the air; charges of treachery against both military and civil authorities were rife, and a despairing cry was going up for a man who was in earnest and who would strike one vigorous blow at the rebellion. At length the endurance of even the long suffering Lincoln was exhausted, and he issued his famous order requiring all commanding generals to be in readiness for a movement on February 22d. This order superseding all previous general orders, left commanders of Departments free to act. It was dated January 27th, and scarcely had it been given when out from the murky sky of the West the lightning flashed—and struck! It struck the center of the rebel line from the Missis-

sippi to the mountains, and it broke it to pieces. On the 5th of February Fort Henry surrendered. On the 16th Fort Donelson surrendered. On the 23d Nashville was abandoned. On the 2d of March Columbus, the gate of the river, and proudly entitled "The Gibraltar of the Confederacy," was evacuated. Thus before the day named by the President for action had arrived, the way had been broken open, never again to be closed, through which the Union armies were afterward to penetrate the heart and bowels of the Southern Confederacy. And in that day of joy and triumph there rang with acclamations throughout the loyal North and were pondered by cautious cabinets across the seas, two immortal names then first linked in historic conjunction, Ulysses S. Grant and Andrew Hull Foote, a citizen of New Haven.

But to Foote's untiring zeal this was only a beginning. The Confederate forces driven from Columbus, had fallen down the river to Island No. 10, a stronger natural position and which they had fortified till they deemed it impregnable. Wounded and almost disabled as he was, Foote by the 15th of March had refitted his shattered fleet and was confronting the massive walls and ponderous guns of the rebel stronghold with his tin-clad cockle-shells. The brilliant operations of the land and naval forces in that investment and siege I need not describe. The struggle was arduous but successful, and on the 8th of April the impregnable fortress with all its garrison, guns and supplies surrendered to the indomitable New Havener.

It was a splendid triumph, but it was his last. Recalled to the East that he might enter on the duties of a higher rank and a wider command, he brought back a frame shattered by his wound, and a heart lacerated by domestic affliction. For a few days we saw him here and heard his cheering and inspiring voice, and then he left us to return no more till he came home wrapped in his country's flag. Slowly and sadly we laid him down, and left him alone with his glory. New Haven has recorded in her annals many great and venerable names ; but

among them all there is not one which she should cherish with higher honor than that which stands for all that is pure and gentle in Christian character, broad and unselfish in patriotism, and brilliant in heroic achievement, Andrew Hull Foote.

While these great events were occurring in the West there were ominous rumors in circulation that some mysterious and terrible blow was being prepared for our navy on the Atlantic Coast and especially for that part of it near Richmond. Night and day, it was said, the mechanics of the rebel capital had been building and equipping an invulnerable floating monster, which was to bear havoc and destruction to Union ships, forts, and towns, in an unimpeded course; but of the particular shape, size or construction of this grim and terrible engine nothing was known or could be learned. To meet it the Union authorities had made and were making no adequate preparation; but there was one man with forethought, energy and enterprise adapted to the emergency. He had received from a distinguished inventor and naval engineer the model of a vessel of bold and original design, without precedent in marine construction, but which seemed to him full of value as a means of encountering the expected and dreaded destroyer. He appealed to the government for authority and means to construct this untried vessel but was repelled by the incredulity and the adverse influence of naval officials. Like Columbus at the Court of Spain he was offering to his country an undiscovered empire of power and victory, and like Columbus he clung to his purpose through every discouragement. At length he received a grudging permission to build the vessel but only at the risk of himself and his associates. When completed she was to go into action, and if by the fortune of war she should be sunk or captured or fail to defeat her antagonist, the builders should refund to the government the cost of her construction. These hard terms he promptly accepted—and you know the result! The world knows it by heart. It reads more like a ro-

mantic tale of the Orient than the sober narrative of history. With that first memorable conflict of heavy armored ships began a new era in naval architecture. The shots they fired were indeed heard around the world. They rang with the voice of a Monitor in the ears of foreign powers warning them to keep out of the American quarrel since all their navies had turned in a night into pasteboard. Nor was this all. From that conflict sprang speedily into existence the armored and turreted fleets which later in the war destroyed every vestige of naval power on the part of the Confederacy.

Whose were the sagacious judgment, the wise forethought, the persistent purpose, and the patriotic courage which by timely action secured these benefits to his country? Your thoughts have already uttered his name. It was Cornelius Scranton Bushnell, a citizen of New Haven.

The third event to which I shall allude occurred near the close of the war. Richmond was beleaguered. The Southern States had been generally subdued, and their ports mostly occupied by Union forces. Further contest was hopeless, but the rebel leaders with reckless desperation were resolved to sacrifice every man and every dollar in the last ditch of secession and slavery, and still fought on. But to keep up their struggle continual military supplies were necessary, and these could only be obtained from foreign sources. To these sources one gate still remained open. The port of Wilmington was directly connected with Richmond by rail and the Union armies had not yet been able to break that communication. Into that port poured blockade runners with their cargoes of arms, ammunition and supplies of every kind, the aggregate value of which in 1863 alone was computed at 66,000,000 of dollars. The port was so situated that it could not be blockaded effectually, and fully alive to its importance the Confederates had fortified it with enormous works on which they had lavished every resource of engineering and military science, until in the judg-

ment of competent critics they were stronger than the famous Malakoff which so long defied the combined armies of Great Britain and France. The work of their reduction or capture had hitherto seemed to the Union commanders too serious to undertake, but the time had now come when it was necessary as one of the final blows at the rebellion. A great naval and military armament was despatched against them, but after an ineffectual bombardment the commanding general of the expedition had returned with the report that their capture except by regular siege was impossible. Evidently here was a critical emergency. To abandon the attempt would be to strengthen the rebel courage and resources, to discredit the Union power, to dissatisfy the Northern people, and to postpone the end of the war. At all hazards those forts must be taken ; but to do it a leader was required second in courage and capacity to no other in the army. The great captain did not hesitate for a moment. From amid the brilliant array of tried and trusted generals at his command—from among the scores of gallant leaders who had been educated at famous military schools and were renowned for their long and faithful services, their signal ability and splendid achievements, his unerring judgment selected and sent to the task a citizen of New Haven ; one whose early military training had been in the New Haven Grays and the Second Regiment ; one who by his high character, his tried experience, his modesty, his ability and his earnest and steady purpose had long been conspicuous among his peers as the beau ideal of a soldier and a gentleman. He sent Alfred Howe Terry ; and the impossible was accomplished.

You have reason my fellow citizens to be proud of that name. Sprung from New Haven stock, and identified with New Haven as the home of his youth and maturer years, we who knew him well in the earlier relations of domestic, social, and civil life can best appreciate how much our community in parting with him gave up to the higher claims of our country. And now, when after so long an absence his distinguished pub-

lic career has ended, his heart turns back to his boyhood's home with as warm an affection as when, a slim and blue-eyed youth, he recorded deeds in the Town Clerk's office or marched with shouldered musket in the ranks of the New Haven Grays. Warmly we greet his return to the shadows of the old familiar elms and pray that his declining years may be as tranquil and happy as his active life has been useful and glorious.

I have made special reference to these events in the war history of our town because they were occurrences peculiarly striking in their character and of great and general importance in their consequences. To select even these seems almost invidious, for the annals of New Haven shine on every page with deeds of others of her sons, living and dead, well worthy of conspicuous mention. She proudly remembers them all. All honor to the surviving actors in that great struggle! May they long remain among us to enjoy the fruits of their valor and the gratitude of their fellow citizens, and far distant be the day when our children's children shall cease to say "There goes a Union veteran!"

And for the unreturning brave! For those who went out from us with a sacred devotion and yielded up their lives not knowing whether or not they died in vain! Oh that their eyes might look for an hour on what we behold this day! On a restored Union! a slave-emancipated Republic! and a re-united people growing daily, let us hope, in a strengthening bond of brotherhood! But useless is the aspiration! No call but that of the resurrection morning will reach them where in unknown graves or beneath time worn tablets they sleep, our heroes sleep,—sleep! But not forgotten! That granite shaft which we have so lately consecrated to the fame of the living and dead, and which from far away over land and sea is the first object that greets the eye to mark the position of New Haven bears witness to the world that she dwells near to the thought of her heroes, and for her chosen landmark erects

their monument. On a lofty and eternal pedestal upheaved by nature in one of its mightiest convulsions, it appropriately stands: apart, like a holy thought, from the bustle of the market place, yet full in view from every quarter of the busy city, outlined against the clear sky of Heaven, forever pointing upward to the empyrean. In our hours of business it catches our casual glance; and when in the enjoyment of leisure and recreation we stand at its base and look abroad on the abounding beauty of the prospect that lies spread before us, its near presence dominates the scene and hallows it with its noble lesson. As the cross reminds us at once of a mighty sacrifice, and of the priceless blessings that it purchased, so that granite shaft will express to the remotest posterity both the cost and the value of constitutional freedom. Never until that lovely landscape shall fade into everlasting night, and those solid rocks sink back into the abyss from which they rose, may that lesson be lost on the sons of New Haven, or their gratitude fail to the defenders of "LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE."

A review, however, hasty, of the last half century's changes in New Haven would be incomplete without a reference to her dethronement as a co-capital of the State after holding that dignified position for a hundred and seventy-four years. It was the culminating triumph of our eager and aspiring little sister on the shad-producing river in a long series of family differences. From the time when in 1663 the New Haven Colony suddenly found herself already annexed to the jurisdiction of her wide awake rival, an unremitting vigilance was always necessary on her part, though not always exercised and not often successful, to secure the few crumbs of privilege and opportunity which fell on our side of the family table. There were early contests about the half capital question, and on the removal of the college, and later ones about canal extensions and railroad extensions and Connecticut river bridges

and others too numerous to mention. But these had all gone by and there remained on the placid surface of New Haven equanimity not a ripple from the last family breeze. In 1869 appeared the first symptoms of approaching trouble. The Legislature of the State became discontented with its accommodations both at New Haven and Hartford and uttered the indiscriminate malediction "a plague on both your houses." Here was our ambitious little sister's opportunity and she was as usual, equal to the occasion. As the daughter of Herodias danced before Herod and was told to name her reward even to the half of the kingdom, so our active little sister danced wisely and well before the Sovereign People of the State and obtained in the end her rival's head in a charger. But the fond old State was not allowed to stop with this gift alone. Instead of the half a million of dollars which it had originally contemplated as its expenditure for the new capitol nearly two and a quarter millions were finally cajoled from its treasury and applied in building and grounds for the adornment of Hartford. But let justice be done. Let not the impartiality of the State be impeached. If Hartford was noticed in the distribution of favors, New Haven was not forgotten. As our good old mother State removed the scepter of dignity from our hands she made over to us with thoughtful liberality her interest in a certain sacred white elephant, to remind us of the *stat-us quo ante*.

But who would be so ill-natured as to begrudge to our bright little sister (no longer, we trust, a rival) the advantages she secured by her smartness and enterprise. We congratulate her on her beautiful park, and especially on her showy and brass mounted capitol building. Happy and proud may she well be to survey it; and greatly to be admired is that spirited figure perched on its pinnacle, a brazen daughter of Herodias idealized as the genius of Hartford, gracefully poised on agile foot, bearing in one hand her own wreath of sovereignty and triumphantly waving in the other the crown or scalp that has

just been plucked from her decapitated rival. It is an apt and happy conception ; and while we all good humoredly enjoy it together, let the two sister cities embrace each other with that ancient and genuine affection which no rivalries can ever disturb and mutually breathe the benediction, "Let us have Peace."

As we approach the close of this retrospect there float before our mental vision the images of those who in 1838 or later were prominent in our community and who are with us no more. The proprieties of the occasion, no less than the prompting of our hearts require that we should pay them the passing tribute of our remembrance. Yet as the long catalogue of notable names, death's garnerings for fifty years, passes through our minds we find it impossible to refer to all, and impossible also to make a satisfactory discrimination. In the limited time therefore that remains I must confine my allusions to a few of those who filled distinguished places in our local world of religion, letters, politics or science, or who by reason of special benefits conferred on our community have a particular claim to commemoration.

And first of all, standing on this consecrated spot, I should be false to my own sentiments and to yours if there fell from my lips any other name before that of him whose memory is so associated with this edifice, and so inseparably identified with all public and especially all historic occasions in New Haven. That majestic figure ! that benignant countenance ! that commanding and inspiring voice ! Their influence still lingers within these walls and fills this place with his presence ! On yonder tablet those who knew him in the sacred relation of pastor have inscribed their tribute to those traits of character which made his ministrations in that holy office a blessing not only to themselves but to mankind, and which wherever he is known have associated a loftier spirit and a purer radiance with the illustrious name of Bacon. But it is as the citizen of New

Haven, as the embodiment of her historic spirit, as the orator on her civic occasions and as the commanding personality in her public assemblies that we miss him to-day. In these capacities Dr. Bacon filled through many years a place in this community which it is hardly probable will ever again be occupied. Nor was his influence confined to the boundaries of our own municipality. From his writings Abraham Lincoln received his first impressions of the evils of slavery, and had he rendered no other service to mankind than that, his country should hold his memory in everlasting gratitude. And though all other acts of his life should fade in time from human recollection, yet so long as "laws, freedom, truth and faith in God" have power among men, so long will that beautiful lyric which we have sung to-day perpetuate in every American heart the name and memory of Leonard Bacon.

In this imperfect necrology, other names connected with the clerical profession, hardly less prominent in their day than that of Dr. Bacon must be rapidly passed over. I can only allude to Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, who died in 1858, a resident of New Haven for 36 years and whose fame as an eloquent preacher and as the founder of a new school of divinity known as the New Haven School was unsurpassed two generations ago by any in the country. I can only mention also the Rev. Dr. Harry Croswell, rector of Trinity church, who also died in 1858, a venerable, apostolic man of grand and dignified presence, a born leader of men, most deeply and justly revered by his people. Other pastors of long standing and influence who have passed away in the midst of their work were the pious and devoted Cleveland, who died in 1866 after a ministry here of 32 years; and the genial and saintly Dutton, who died in the same year after a pastorate of 28 years. Faithful and able ministers and spiritual fathers of other denominations who might well be mentioned have also been gathered to their rest, but these by their long residence had become specially identified with New Haven. They were known

and honored by our entire population, and departing left behind them footsteps and more than footsteps on our local life and character.

In the ranks of the legal profession the most conspicuous in 1838 were Daggett, Staples, Simeon and Roger Baldwin, Hitchcock, White, Charles and Ralph Ingersoll, Kimberly and Townsend. All these have long since been gathered to their fathers. Of those who came later and are also gone I may name as most prominent, Blackman, Dutton, Osborne, Bristol, Foster, Ives, Wright and Beach. Among the forensic leaders of the bar for a quarter of a century those who reached the highest eminence in professional and public life were Ralph I. Ingersoll and Roger S. Baldwin. These two great advocates were often antagonized in court and presented an interesting contrast. Ingersoll was keen, graceful, dramatic and polished and impassioned in oratory. Baldwin was stiff in manner and angular in gesture, but in diction splendid and powerful as the thundering of great guns. Both attained to high positions in public life. Baldwin as Governor of Connecticut and United States Senator, and Ingersoll as member of Congress and United States Minister to Russia. Baldwin died in 1863 and Ingersoll in 1872.

In turning to the mortuary record of the medical profession we seem to pass in a measure from public to domestic history. The relations of the family physician to the community are so purely personal, that the mere enumeration of those in most general practice who have passed away will suffice to awaken in every mind its own special memories of professional skill and fidelity. I name them in the order of their departure. Of the allopathic school—Dr. Timothy Beers, Dr. Eli Ives, Dr. Charles Hooker, Dr. Jonathan Knight, Dr. Worthington Hooker, Dr. Nathan B. Ives, Dr. Charles L. Ives, Dr. Edwin Park, Dr. Pliny A. Jewett, Dr. David A. Tyler. Of the homœopathic school—Dr. Charles H. Skiff, Dr. E. T. Foote.

Among the men of letters whose lives have ended during

the past half century the first in order is James A. Hillhouse, the poet; a son of that James Hillhouse surnamed the Sachem, illustrious in New Haven annals. His compositions were widely read and admired in their day, and he is still regarded as among the best of the earlier American poets.

A more distinguished name is that of Noah Webster, who died in 1843. In this day of broad and accurate scholarship a disposition has appeared to deprecate the great merits of Dr. Webster as a philologist and to overlook the immense value of his services to the English language in America. That he should have fallen into some errors is not strange, in view of his limited facilities for research; and as to his orthographical reforms it is undeniable that many of them are becoming universally accepted on both sides of the Atlantic. To the extraordinary diffusion of Webster's Spelling Book and Webster's Dictionary it has been owing more perhaps than to any other cause that the development of local dialects in this country has been prevented, and the importance of this circumstance on our national unity can hardly be over estimated. To these books is also largely due the fact that the purest form of English is spoken in America; and it is a matter of local pride to us that for two generations past, New Haven, the source from which these books have been continually emanating in their course of constant revision and improvement, has thus been and is to-day the fountain head of linguistic authority—the “well of English undefiled” for all English-speaking peoples. We may therefore confidently affirm that the purest form of English on earth is that which corresponds most closely with the New Haven vernacular.

For this distinction we are indebted primarily to the great Lexicographer but not to him alone. Other eminent scholars, some of whom are still living among us, have taken up and carried on his work. Most of those who have ceased from their labors were connected with Yale College, and to these as well as to other distinguished professors in that institution

who by their learning, ability and character gave New Haven a world-wide reputation for many years, I shall make reference in another place. I may mention here, however, as one of the men of letters who were co-laborers on Webster's Dictionary, that eccentric celebrity, compound of poet, scientist and linguist, Dr. James G. Percival, who, after having immured himself from human sight in New Haven for several years, emerged from his voluntary dungeon and went to Wisconsin where he died in 1856.

In association with departed men of letters the names of two distinguished and honored citizens should be included, not only on account of their long and valuable careers in educational work but from their prominent positions in the community and great public services. Hon. Aaron N. Skinner was Mayor of the city from 1850 to 1854 and was always prominent and indefatigable in every work of public improvement. General William H. Russell held the chief command in the domestic military service of the State during the civil war, and his personal labors during that period as well as the assistance rendered by the pupils of his military school in the drilling of volunteers were of high importance. More distinctively literary careers were followed by the Rev. John S. C. Abbott, that pleasing writer and estimable man, who died a citizen of our town; and that excellent historian of New Haven, whose recent loss we so greatly deplore, the Rev. Edward E. Atwater.

Time will not permit this record to be prolonged as it might be, by the enumeration of many noteworthy names that crowd upon our recollection. Names of inventors; like that of Charles Goodyear, whose romantic story reminds us in its pathos and its triumph of Palissy the Potter, but whose services to mankind were incomparably more magnificent. Names drawn from the ranks of commercial, mercantile and manufacturing life; names of artists, publishers, constructors and others who by their genius, their enterprise or their public

spirit have adorned and benefited this community. Day by day as we pass through our streets we recognize their memorials on every side and speak their names to our children.

Nevertheless it is fit that we should recall with a special mention and gratitude those who by unusual benefactions to public or private objects have a claim beyond others to the thanks and lasting remembrance of posterity. Who can forget on this anniversary day the benevolent heart of Brewster, and the generous bounty of Heaton, two names enshrined in the orphans' home and hallowed with the orphans' blessings? Who does not gratefully recall the dignified form of Philip Marett, who, though but a stranger and sojourner among us, poured out his beneficent spirit in wise and princely bequests to our local institutions and benevolences? How could we fail to remember the splendid and varied munificence of Sheffield and Farnam, and the generous gifts of Street? And as our thoughts extend beyond these more striking examples, they recur to the judicious liberalities of Winchester and Fellowes and the thoughtful bequests of Fitch. I mention only the dead, but as I speak there rise in every mind the thoughts of others still living to whom New Haven is indebted for noble benefactions. We remember one, a life-long citizen who has passed among us a spotless and honored career; and we are reminded also of a recent act of splendid liberality by one who, born within the limits of the ancient colony, and formerly a resident of this town, has never amid the associations of a distinguished and successful life lost his affection for New Haven nor his interest in her institutions. At the next centennial anniversary their names will be fitly and gratefully spoken.

In all that I have thus far said I have made no reference to the crowning glory of New Haven, which might well on this occasion have had the foremost place. I mean that great and venerable institution whose honored head is so fitly called to

preside at this birthday gathering and which, almost coeval with this community is inseparably blended with it as an integral part of its existence. What would New Haven be without old Mother Yale, for is she not indeed the alma mater of us all? From that early day when the young town, poor in goods but rich in resolution and faith, brought home from Saybrook the maiden college which had been its first and constant love, and entered with her here on a united life of mutual struggle and mutual affection has she not been true to her allegiance? Has she not faithfully fulfilled the promise of that youthful union? In sickness and in health, for richer, for poorer, for better and for worse, she has identified herself with the welfare of this community, and her true-hearted devotion has brought to it a wealth of blessings and honor. If New Haven has always enjoyed a special renown among the cities of our land for beauty, for culture, for morality, for intellectual privileges, and for all other advantages which bring reputation, wealth and happiness to a community, is it not largely because its name is every where synonymous with Yale! There is not a citizen of New Haven who does not derive in some way a motherly blessing from her presence. There is not one however ignorant, however degraded, who does not instinctively feel that any disaster to her would be to him in some way a personal calamity. To-day, then, New Haven rejoices in the prosperity of Yale for the last half century. Her progress is our progress—her glory is our glory. Every new advance which she secures in resources,—every new accession to the ranks of her instructors, is a gain to the social, the intellectual and the material wealth of New Haven. As we look back on the list of those eminent and noble men who during the past two generations have gone upward from her service we realize how closely they identified themselves with every interest of this community and how much it suffered in their loss. We remember the venerable Day, the modest and gentle Fitch, the elder and the younger Silliman, the earlier and the

later Kingsley. We remember Goodrich and Hadley and Gibbs and the ever lamented Thacher. We see again the kindly faces of Olmstead, and Larned and Norton. We recall the brilliant Herrick and the faithful Warner, and the young and promising Porter, and Packard, both too early lost!—New Haveners all! Nor do we think of these alone. We remember also two venerated men, for so many years the revered presidents of Yale who still remain among us; whose lives have been a benediction to New Haven and whose renown has long shed luster on her name. Far distant be the day when we shall see them no more! but when their summons shall come we cannot doubt that they will respond to the call with a serener joy because they will leave the ancient College developed by their labors into a great and flourishing University, ever enlarging in usefulness and influence, ever growing stronger in the esteem of their fellow citizens, and safe in its prosperity under so wise and steady a guidance.

And now as we turn from the contemplation of the past and cast our eyes forward toward the impenetrable future we cannot thrust aside the portentous but vain inquiry, What for the next half century lies before our Commonwealth? New Haven faces the coming years not now like a rustic youth inexperienced in the rude turmoil of the busy world, but as having itself become an active and important portion of that world, and it must be ready to meet all coming responsibilities. If its population shall continue to increase during the next fifty years in the same ratio as during the last, it will amount in 1938 to some 300,000 souls. The questions what will then be the appearance of our town or city? what its moral and intellectual characteristics? and what its influence? are not mere matters of idle speculation. Their answer will depend mainly upon the wisdom, the virtue and the public spirit of those who are now living within its limits. It is we who are to decide for instance what will be the outward aspect which

New Haven will present in 1938. Will it be then as it has been in the past, peerless for beauty, unrivalled for its picturesque streets and suburbs? or will it have fallen into the second, third, or fourth rank for elegance, taste, and public improvements? Let me seize this occasion to press the immediate urgency of these inquiries. At the present day the important bearing of municipal adornment on municipal growth, health, prosperity and happiness is well understood. As other cities of our land are advancing in wealth and enterprise they are also increasing their attractions as dwelling places by public improvements which are rapidly raising the standard of urban beauty, and which threaten not only to deprive New Haven of her present supremacy in this respect but to leave her far in the rear. The natural charms of our situation, the extent and variety of beautiful scenery and views which lie all around us and almost within our present city limits are unexcelled in the world. It only needs a wise liberality and public spirit on the part of our land owners combined with prompt and energetic action by the municipality to secure incomparable sites for public parks and other open places within our borders and on our outskirts at an inconsiderable cost, which, if neglected, will in fifty years be covered by squalid tenements and a swarming population. Every consideration impels us to take speedy action not only for the preservation to New Haven of her traditional renown for beauty, but to make her unsurpassable by any of her rivals for all time. In no way can we so surely earn the applause of posterity. No burden of expense that we can transmit, if any must be transmitted, will be so cheerfully borne. For assurance of this we need not go beyond our own experience. What more inspiring change in our surroundings has occurred in the last fifty years than the transformation of the East Rock range from a shaggy and inaccessible wilderness to a thing of beauty and a joy forever? What expenditures of public money have been so popular and so little felt as those which

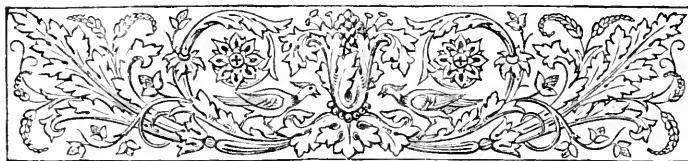
have related to its improvement? Fortunate will be every citizen who shall be remembered by the unborn millions of future years as having aided, whether in a public or private capacity, in securing for them so noble and beneficial a gift as a public park or pleasure ground! And thrice fortunate they who by special munificence or prominence in enhancing the beauty and value of such a blessing, shall have reared for themselves an everlasting memorial! Countless generations will roam with delight over East Rock Park, and each in its turn will pass away and be forgotten, but imperishable as the mountain itself, fresh as its ever renewing verdure, and fragrant as its flowers, will cling forever to its cliffs and valleys and winding ways the names of Farnam and of English.

The other inquiry to which I have referred, what will be the moral and intellectual characteristics of New Haven at the 300th anniversary of its settlement? is not less important and interesting, but its answer is less under our immediate control. For in respect to these our community is inseparably associated with the great outside world in which irresistible forces are re-moulding beliefs, re-organizing institutions and changing the moral and physical face of the earth. We are driving forward with the rest under the sway of these same forces, but whither we do not know. We only know that in the thick clouds which shroud our onward course we hear confused sounds of inspiring and of threatening voices; the hymns and paeans of a higher civilization, of peace on earth, good will to men, and the cries of conflict, the mutterings of social disorder and anarchy. Are these the signs of new and better developments growing out of the ancient order? or has the impetuous rush which has marked our advance carried society forward too rapidly for its powers of cohesion? and is the next half century to witness a pause, a reaction, a partial breaking up of social elements and a more or less turbulent reorganization on newly developed lines? Time alone can

answer. Yet let us trust that through all mutations for good or evil, New Haven, fixed on those eternal foundations which our forefathers planted—"laws, freedom, truth and faith in God," will stand like a figure of Liberty lighting the World. By the right and the necessity of her moral and intellectual prominence she must guide the way in every path of advancement and lift on high her beacon torch in whatever darkness and storm.

Advance then, ye coming years, ye approaching generations ! We fear not the unknown powers that drive your heaving waves, for He who transplanted sustains and will sustain. As we stand on your shore and peer into your mists this day for some augury of the future of our beloved Commonwealth, we seem to discern looming out of their murky depths the vision of a phantom ship ! Not like that gloomy specter which our forefathers watched with tears and trembling, "her masts falling by the board, her hulk careening and overset," and her fragments finally "vanishing in a smoaky cloud ;" but rather we behold her with the eye of a confident faith coming bravely on, "her canvass and her colors all abroad" and freighted to the water's edge with prosperity and blessings ! And as we look she triumphantly swings to her moorings ; she rides safe at anchor in the waters of a greater and more glorious New Haven !





REUNION OF THE LANCASTERIAN SCHOOL.

At the close of Mr. Blake's address, about 350 former pupils of Mr. John E. Lovell met in the large hall at No. 48 Orange street, to welcome their aged instructor who a few days before had entered upon his 94th year. His connection with the Lancasterian school dates as far back as its establishment in 1822, and was continued (with an intermission of two and a half years) till the year 1857, a period of more than 30 years, during which a large number of those who to-day represent to a considerable extent the intelligence and business activity of New Haven were under his instruction. The name Lancasterian was derived from Mr. Joseph Lancaster of England, who about the year 1798 devised a method by which, on the monitorial system, a school, however large, might be managed by one master, and the expense for each pupil be thus reduced to a small sum. Among the young men whom he trained was John E. Lovell, who was led by Mr. Lancaster to come to this country, and on his recommendation as being amply and peculiarly qualified for the work, was employed by the school committee to establish and conduct a school of this character in New Haven. It was opened in the latter part of May, 1822, in the basement of the old Methodist Church which occupied the northwest corner of what was then called the Upper Green. In November of that year the Committee reported that, as the establishment of a Lancasterian school was regarded by many as visionary, the room, which was neither sufficiently large nor light, was only temporarily engaged. There were at that date about 350 scholars between six and fourteen years of age and about 50 more were applying for admission. The tuition, originally one dollar each quarter, was shortly reduced to fifty cents. The Committee in closing their report, spoke highly of the progress and good order of the school, and recommended the erection of a building capable of containing six or seven hundred boys. It was signed by S. J. Hitchcock, Andrew Kid-

ston, John Scott, Samuel Wadsworth, Wm. H. Ellis, Anthony H. Sherman, Wm. Mix and James English. It was not till 1827 that their recommendation was carried into effect. In that year a new school house was erected on a lot on the corner of Orange and Wall street, the gift of Mr. Titus Street for that purpose, and here the Lancasterian School was held till the year 1857, when it gave place to the system of graded schools at present established. Mr. Lovell on retiring at the close of his long and honorable work conducted for a few years a private school which was largely attended, and subsequently removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he now resides.

The reunion of the Lancasterian boys was a great success in every respect and will never be forgotten by those who participated in it. After the collation provided by the Committee, at which a blessing was invoked by the Rev. S. J. Merwin, the meeting was called to order by Mr. John C. Bradley, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, who nominated the Hon. Henry B. Harrison, late Governor of Connecticut, a former pupil of Mr. Lovell and for many years his assistant, as president of the meeting.

Gov. Harrison on taking the chair was received with great applause and said :

GENTLEMEN :—With especial pleasure and pride do I accept the honor of presiding over this remarkable assembly. But I repudiate the title of "president." I shall claim, for this afternoon, a more honorable title, once well known in your school, although it afterwards fell into disuse. I shall claim here the title, and exercise the functions, of "Monitor General of Order, Time and Place" in the Lancasterian School.

Take notice now that order is to be preserved, and that if it should be violated in any instance the offender will be directed to walk up to the door of the "Little Room" and stand there until Mr. Lovell can attend to him.

It almost brings the water into our eyes to think that after all these years we are once more together—boys again—in the presence of our beloved master. Boys again ! How much that signifies ! Some of us look back forty years, many of us fifty years, and more than one of us sixty years at least, to the time when we first became schoolboys in the Lancasterian School. And as we so look back, what memories swell in upon us ; memories of winter and spring and summer and

autumn. Once more we see the little fellow tumbling out of bed in the cold winter morning, fearful lest he may get late to school. He hurries down his breakfast while the careful mother packs his dinner-pail. She helps him put on his over-coat, ties the long woollen comforter about his neck, covers his hands with the thick red mittens that his aunt has knit for him, and sends him on his way. He reaches the school-house, plunges down into the basement (you remember its uneven brick floor), hangs up his coat, cap and pail, and hastens into the school-room by the back stairway. The clock strikes, the doors are shut, a chapter in the Bible is read by Mr. Lovell, and then the hum of work begins.

When the studies of the morning are over we adjourn for dinner. Then the basement becomes a place for eating and fun and frolic, and also, to no small extent, a provision-exchange where the superfluous cold sausage is swapped off for the extra piece of pie, and the russet apple for the bright yellow, puckery, delicious "Jonah" pear.

The bell rings, the exercises of the afternoon begin, and at last, when "school lets out" we run off to the canal near by, or to Hillhouse Basin, then seemingly so far off, there to skate and often to indulge in the exciting and perilous amusement of "running bendebows." Or else, if snow is on the ground, two great battalions are organized for a snow-ball-fight between the "up-towners" and the "down-towners." In my day, chief among the leaders of the "up-towners" were the Broadway boys—especially the LeForge boys and Bill Stark and Charley Brigden; while the "down-towners" were headed by Harry Lewis, George Rowland, John Graham, Sam Russell and others whom many of you will remember. While the battle raged we put the streets into a state of siege. No lives were lost, but bloody noses were not uncommon. And when the victory was won, up went the shout of triumph. There was no "Rah, rah, rah," about it, but our cry was the grand old "hurrah" that had descended to those Lancasterian School boys from their ancestors, resounding from century to century over a thousand battles and a thousand victories. When I hear this "Rah, rah, rah," in these days as a substitute for the old war-cry of the English-speaking races I almost fear that our national virility is beginning to die out.

The spring came, and with it "marble time." The "little

ring" or the "big ring" was marked out upon the ground. Forth from the pockets came the slate-colored marbles, and the black ones that had been carefully manufactured by wrapping the others in greased rags and baking them in hot ashes; the "annies," too—(white, with thin red streaks,) and also the little "sneaks." And then from the crouching players were heard the frequent exclamations, "fen inchins over," "knuckle down," "fire strong." And so the game went on. Then came "button time" and "top time" and "one old cat" and "two old cat," and "prisoner's base" and "base ball," &c., &c., as we all so well remember—and afterwards, in due order, the sports of summer and autumn. Ah! those were happy days.

The Lancasterian School was a great factor in the life of this town. It has made a permanent mark upon our local history. It was a great public school, not the only public school, but pre-eminently *the* public school of New Haven. Our population was then small and homogeneous, containing very few rich people and very few poor people, but consisting substantially of families in comfortable circumstances; and the children of those parents filled the Lancasterian School. The education which they received there was in some respects greatly inferior to that which is furnished by our public schools to-day. There was no physiology, and no "ology" of any kind, no philosophy, no Latin and no Greek. Nothing was taught except reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, drawing and elocution. But this system of study, inferior as it may now be considered, was up to the public school standard of that day. And whatever else may be said about it, this at least is true—that the great and manly work which has been done all over the world in past and present ages by the great English-speaking races has been mainly done by men whose early education was no better than that which you obtained in the Lancasterian School.

The discipline of the school, too, was different from that which prevails in the public schools to-day. It would now be called severe, for it involved a free, though not cruel, use of corporal punishment. But that kind of discipline was at that time considered the proper one. Undoubtedly it was inferior in some particulars to the softer and gentler methods now in vogue. But if in comparison with the present system it had its disadvantages, we may fairly doubt whether it had not some

advantages also. It did not degrade the boy, for in those days he did not associate with it the idea of degradation. On the other hand it cultivated in him—(for the public sentiment of the school required him to take his punishment like a little man without whining or whimpering)—it cultivated in him patience, endurance, obedience and courage. There is in English literature no finer figure than “Tom Brown of Rugby,” and you Lancasterian School boys got, inside of your school and out of it, precisely the same kind of discipline that made “Tom Brown” the manly boy he was and the manly man he became.

And what was the result of all this training? It made good boys and good men. Among all the hundreds of boys that I have known in the school I remember at this moment only two who turned out badly. Of course there were more, but they must have been few. One of those two boys I did once meet in a very bad place after he had become a man. Your cunning smile, Mr. White, is quite intelligible. You are thinking that I should not have met that boy in that bad place if I had not been in the same bad place myself. But let me assure you, gentlemen, upon my honor, that, although I met him in a bad place, he was on the inside of the bars and I on the outside. Well, those Lancasterian boys have spread all over the country and even into other parts of the world, and it is perfectly safe to say that, with very few exceptions, they have become sound, intelligent, upright men, faithfully doing the work that has been set before them.

We miss many of them whom we had hoped to see here to-day, and among them two especially who, although invited, have not been able to meet us. One of those two is Luther Bradley. Many of you remember him. He was a quiet and shy boy, but he had the right stuff in him. He went west, and when the war broke out he enlisted in the army. At the end of the war he had attained the rank of General—a rank which he gained not by political influence but by fighting his way, through many battles, all the way up, sprinkling his blood along the line. There is another one—of all the Lancasterian boys perhaps the most beloved. I can see him now sitting on his stool, monitor of class O and P. I can see him there as clearly as I can see any one of you at this moment—a delicate and slender boy, with light hair, pale, grave face, large eyes

and a large head. I have known him and watched him from that hour to this. The State of Connecticut has produced her full share of great men and great soldiers, but she has never produced an abler man, a more accomplished gentleman or a more brilliant soldier than the hero of Fort Fisher, Alfred H. Terry.

This is Founders' Day. In celebrating it we are honoring the deeds of the founders of this town. Among them was Ezekiel Cheever who, as soon as he had got on shore, established, as one of the main foundations of the new Republic, the first public school of New Haven. We are celebrating with our fellow-citizens the foundation of that school, but we are also celebrating by ourselves here the foundation of another and greater school. Ezekiel Cheever and his scholars have been dead for two hundred years, but—wonderful as the fact is—the founder of the Lancasterian School, who established it sixty-six years ago, unites with us in this celebration. The founder is here, and his boys are here, after all that long lapse of time. Probably a similar incident has never occurred before in this country, or, perhaps, in any other. And what shall I say of the dear master himself—God bless him? I cannot utter, and will not try to utter, all that you and I feel towards him at this moment. Infirmities have come upon him. He cannot hear all your kind words. He cannot clearly see your faces looking so full of affection upon him. But in other respects his health is sound and we may reasonably hope that his boys may yet celebrate with him the centennial anniversary of his birth. His mind is still clear. His heart is as warm and generous as ever ; and he is now, as he always was, the model of an upright, honorable, and most courtly gentleman. This is the happiest day of his life. I call for three cheers for John E. Lovell.

They were given with a will and three times repeated.

Ex-Governor James E. English, one of the first members of the Lancasterian School, was then gracefully introduced by the Chairman as one who has held the highest positions and gained them by earning them. Mr. Monitor, he said, may I be permitted to address the school? I remember perfectly that one day in 1822 a young man called at my father's house and interested him in the establishment of a school on a new system. That young man was our old teacher, Mr. John

E. Lovell, then twenty-seven years old. I became one of his first pupils and was present when the school was opened. I can bear witness to the difficulty of the task he undertook of organizing 240 boys who attended the first day and of whom he knew nothing and of making them orderly and studious pupils. Parents could not at first understand how so small a man could have so much influence and control over them, as he certainly had. The school was an object of public curiosity. He made rules and those rules he caused to be obeyed. One of them I recollect was that the boys must not play on the lower green, because the grass on it was sold by the town. Up to the year 1822 the town of New Haven had not invested a mill in a school building, and considerable difficulty was found in securing a room sufficiently large. I remember my obligations to Mr. Lovell with great pleasure and can only say, in closing, that I should like to go to school to him again.

The next speaker was Judge Henry E. Pardee, who was appropriately introduced by the chairman, and said: When Mr. Lovell selected me to succeed John Lovell Smith as instructor in the school, in which position I remained seven years, it was only one instance of his many acts of kindness to his pupils. To him I owe, more than anyone else, the opportunities I have had in life. Notwithstanding the improvements in methods of teaching, it does not appear that the average boys now sent out from our schools give promise of becoming more successful than those educated under Mr. Lovell. He was always on the lookout for the good side of a boy. This was one secret of his success, and the touch of his hand was always an inspiration to me.

The venerable instructor, in honor of whom the meeting was held, then rose and begged leave to retire on account of fatigue. "Gentlemen," he added, "I want to thank you for the kindness you have shown me to-day. This is the happiest moment of my life, and I feel like saying, now let thy servant depart in peace." As he was escorted by Governor English to the carriage provided for him, the whole assemblage rose and gave him three parting cheers.

Professor George E. Day, of the Yale Divinity School, on being called upon, said:

This day not only brings us nearer our old and well-

beloved instructor, but nearer to each other, in a common bond of union. The opening of the Lancasterian School sixty-six years ago was a great event in the history of New Haven. Boys who had been scattered in fifteen or twenty small schools were brought together, "up-towners" and "down-towners" alike, with all the advantages of a large school and the opportunities of common sympathies and a wider acquaintance. The unifying influence of this change upon the boys of New Haven has never ceased, and is represented to-day by the large gathering present. In looking back to the opening of the school, at which it was my lot to be present, I am impressed with certain leading ideas of Mr. Lovell which were made prominent at the outset in its semi-military organization, viz : the importance of order, neatness, obedience and reverence. The inspection of hands in the long line extending from the old Methodist church to the corner of the North or United church, the orderly march into the cellar-like school-room, the reverential reading of the Scriptures by the instructor, the inscription in large letters, "A place for everything and everything in its place," and the prompt obedience required and enforced were an education in themselves. Combined with the personal activity of the teacher, his genius for organization and his courtly manners, they contributed largely to the success of the school.

It has been my hope that, beyond the pleasure of meeting our honored instructor and testifying our regard for him and his work, it might be possible to have some enduring memorial of this interesting occasion, or at least that some good and permanent influence might go forth from our meeting to-day. I don't know what it should be, but I have an idea that the most fitting thing we can do at present, in recognizing our obligation to the generation which preceded us, is to express our interest in the Free Public Library recently established, as being a sort of continuance of their educational work. I have accordingly prepared a paper intended to further that excellent object, which I beg leave to offer without remark in the form of a resolution, as follows :

Resolved, That, regarding the establishment of free public libraries as the legitimate issue and needed supplement of our public school system, to which as former members of the Lancasterian school under our honored instructor, Mr. John E. Lovell, we are so largely indebted, and rejoicing in the good

beginning in this city already made, we will heartily second all proper measures for the growth, enlargement and greatest success of the Free Public Library of New Haven, and trust it will become a worthy monument of the intelligence and public spirit of a community in which good learning, through the Hopkins Grammar School, the University and lastly our excellent graded schools, has always had a home.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Ex-Mayor H. G. Lewis responded to the call of the chairman, in words of hearty appreciation of Mr. Lovell and his work, and expressed the hope that a generous response would be made to the appeal of the committee for a fund in aid of the venerable and beloved instructor in his declining years. Addresses in the same strain were made by Lewis Warner of Northampton, Mass., Horace Mansfield, probably the oldest surviving pupil of Mr. Lovell, Edward E. Bradley, S. T. Dutton, an invited guest as superintendent of schools in New Haven, Nathaniel Niles of Brooklyn, N. Y., George H. Hurlburt of Middletown, William H. Dougal, James G. English, Town Agent Reynolds, John G. Chapman, Henry W. Mansfield, Henry Mattoon, J. Lovell Smith and others.

The exercises were interspersed with a poem by Charles G. Merriman of Westville, and familiar recitations from the United States Speaker, compiled by Mr. Lovell, and reminiscences of Lancasterian school days by Edward C. Beecher, Wooster A. Ensign, E. R. Whiting and George Sherman. With a song composed for the occasion to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne" by B. W. Jepson, this remarkable meeting was brought to a close.

The committee under whose direction this celebration was inaugurated and conducted, consisting of Messrs. John C. Bradley, Charles G. Merriman, Augustus E. Lines, William W. White, Henry Peck, Henry W. Mansfield and Chas. W. Allen was instructed to procure a photograph of Mr. Lovell, so that all who wish to possess a memorial of their old schoolmaster may be gratified, and to take measures for forming a Lancasterian School Association. Both of these instructions were promptly attended to. The association was formed on the 10th of May, and an effort will be made to ascertain and publish a full list of the pupils of the school from the beginning, which will be a valuable contribution to the vital statistics of New Haven, as well as a permanent memorial of Mr. Lovell's long and useful service.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

RECEIPTS.

Order on Town Treasurer,	\$3,000.00
From H. P. Hubbard,	2.82
	\$3,002.82

EXPENSES.

Bills Paid, Committee on Invitations,	\$ 75.50
" " Military and Fire Dep't,	183.47
" " Civic Societies,	40.00
" " Schools,	100.00
" " Oration, Hall, etc.,	80.00
" " Medals and Memorials,	204.12
" " Printing and Badges,	200.73
" " Music, etc.,	750.00
" " Carriages,	142.00
" " Lancasterian School,	50.00
" " National Salute,	52.00
" " Indians,	5.00
" " Secretary,	32.87
Due Committee on Publication,	450.00
	\$2,365.69
Balance to be returned to Town Treasurer,	\$637.13

ELI WHITNEY, JR., *Treasurer.*

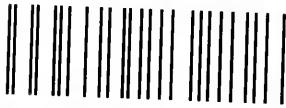
New Haven, June 11th, 1888.

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